

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

ANNUAL REPORT

ON

INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

FOR

1989-90



©

EDITED BY

Sri Madhav N.Katti
Director (Epigraphy)
Mysore

ISSUED BY

Dr. K. M. Bhadri
Director (Epigraphy)
Mysore

Published by the Director General, Archaeological Survey of India,
Janpath, New Delhi - 110 011.

Printed at The Tamil Nadu Government Press, Chennai – 600 079

2004

Price: Rs. 200/-

Inland:

Foreign:

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

ANNUAL REPORT

ON

INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

FOR

1989-90



EDITED BY

Sri Madhav N.Katti
Director (Epigraphy)
Mysore

ISSUED BY

Dr. K. M. Bhadri
Director (Epigraphy)
Mysore

Published by the Director General, Archaeological Survey of India,
Janpath, New Delhi - 110 011.

Printed at the Tamil Nadu Government Press, Chennai – 600 079

2004

PREFACE

I am extremely glad to place in the hands of readers and research scholars the present volume of *Annual Report on Indian Epigraphy*. This report together with other reports, of my period up to the year 1993-94 and the arrears reports belonging to the years 1981-82 and 1982-83 were sent to the Press before my retirement in the year 1997 and were composed by the local D.T.P. presses, viz., Ready Print and Comptec, which was made possible on account of the inspiring interest of the then Director General (late) Shri Ajai Shankar, I.A.S. and Shri S.K. Mathur, I.A.S. Additional Director General. I express my gratitude to both of them. Dr. K.M. Bhadri, Director (Epigraphy), Mysore has dedicated himself to the task of seeing through the Press all the remaining reports and expediting the work of publication. On account of his hectic efforts, it has now been possible to make this report available to the scholars. My grateful thanks are due to him in immense measure for this. Dr.T.S. Ravishankar, Deputy Superintending Epigraphist and other colleagues in the office and those presently working in the two zonal offices at Chennai and Lucknow, have all attended to the task of meticulous proof correction at various stages and enhanced the quality of the publication. Shri G.S. Ravishankar, P.A. to Director(Epigraphy), has rendered valuable assistance in coordinating the press work of the office. Shri G. Srinivasa Rao and Smt. Seema Srikantha have spared no pains in composing and making this report press ready. My sincere thanks are due to all of them.

My hearty thanks are also due to the members of the technical section of the office of the Director (Epigraphy) for Arabic and Persian Inscriptions, Nagpur, whose collections have been included in Appendix C.

I also express my gratitude to the Director General for enabling me to expedite the work of bringing out the epigraphical publications. I also thank Dr.M.I. Quddusi, Director (Epigraphy), Nagpur for associating himself earnestly in the preparation of this report.

I am thankful to the authorities and members of the staff of the Tamilnadu Government Central Press at Chennai for printing this report neatly.

Mysore
06.09.2004

Madhav N. Katti
Retired Director (Epigraphy)

CONTENTS

	Page No.
1. Topographical Index of Inscriptions	i - v
2. Dynastic Index	vi - vii
3. Index of Inscriptions according to Languages	viii
4. Index of Inscriptions according to Scripts	ix
5. General Introduction	1 - 13
6. Appendix A : Copper-Plates	14 - 17
7. Appendix B : Inscriptions on Stone and Other Materials	18 - 71
8. Appendix C : Arabic and Persian Inscriptions	72 - 107
9. Appendix D : List of Photographs	108 - 125

PLATES

1. Inscribed Sculpture from Jalasaṅgavi (No. B 87)
2. Mēlneṭṭūr Inscription of Kōṇērinmaikoṇḍāṇ, year 8 (No. B 147)
3. Kandukūru Inscription of Kākatīya Pratāparudradēva, Śaka 1238 (No. B 5)
4. Inscription of Mālwa Sultān from Chandērī (No. C 48)
5. Inscription of Husain Shāh of Bengal, dated A.H. 906 (No. C 121)

Topographical Index of Inscriptions

District	Taluk, Tahsil or Sub-Division	Place of Find or Deposit	Appendix and Number
----------	-------------------------------	--------------------------	---------------------

ANDHRA PRADESH

Nalgonda	Devarakonda	Bollāram	B 1
Do.	Do.	Gāgilapūram	B 2
Do.	Do.	Idam̐palli	B 3-4
Do.	Do.	Kandukūru	B 5
Do.	Do.	Koppōlu	B 6
Do.	Do.	Mēḍavaram	B 7
Do.	Do.	Nasarlappalli	B 8
Do.	Do.	Paḍamaṭipalli	B 9
Do.	Do.	Pasunūru	B 10
Do.	Nalgonda	Chandupaṭṭa	B 11-12
Do.	Do.	Cheruṣvugaṭṭu	B 13-14
Do.	Do.	Dōmalapalli	B 15
Do.	Do.	Guḍivāḍa	B 16
Do.	Do.	Palivela	B 17
Do.	Do.	Parada	B 18-19
Do.	Do.	Vallāla	B 20-22
Prakasam	Kanigiri	Gōsulavīḍu	B 23

BIHAR

Aurangabad	Daudnagar	Dāūdnapar	C 1
Do.	Haspura	Am̐jhar Shariff	C 2
Rohtasgarh	Chenari	<u>Khurramābād</u>	C 3
Do.	Dawat	Koath	C 4-6
Do.	Mohania	Mohania	C 7
Do.	Nasriganj	Nasrīganj	C 8
Do.	Rohtasgarh	Rohtāsgarh	B 24
			C 9
Do.	Sassaram	Baradih	C 10

GUJARAT

Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad	Ahmedābād	A 1-7
			B 25-42

Topographical Index of Inscriptions - *Contd.*

District	Taluk, Tahsil or Sub-Division	Place of Find or Deposit	Appendix and Number
Baroda	Baroda	Baroḍa	B 43
Bhavnagar		Virdi	A 5
Kheda	Kheda	Kairā	A 1
Do.	Nadiad	Gutal	B 44
Do.	Do.	Nadiad	B 45-47
Do.	Do.	Pīj	B 48-50
Do.	Petlad	Petlād	B 51-53
Do.	Do.	Pipalāva	B 54-55
Do.	Do.	Sōjitra	B 56-60
Do.		Sihumjam	B 39
Mehsana		Galwadan	A 6
Sabarkantha	Idar	Īḍar	A 7

KARNATAKA

Belgaum	Chikkodi	Kagnoli	C 11
Bidar	Bhalki	Doṅgāpura	B 61
Do.	Do.	Hālahallī	B 62
Do.	Do.	Kaṇajagi	B 63
Do.	Do.	Khānāpura	B 64-77
Do.	Do.	Yankurā	B 78
Do.	Bidar	Kapalāpura	B 79-80
Do.	Humnabad	Banahallī	B 81-82
Do.	Do.	Beḷekhērā	B 83
Do.	Do.	Bimalkhēḍa	B 84
Do.	Do.	Chītaguppa	B 85
Do.	Do.	Gāndhinagara	B 86
Do.	Do.	Jalasaṅgavi	B 87
Do.	Do.	Markhal	B 88
Do.	Do.	Minakhērā	B 89
Do.	Do.	Udamanallī	B 90-91
Gulbarga	Chittapur	Sannati	B 92
Kolar	Chikkaballapur	Nandī	C 12-14
Do.	Gauribidanur	Hosūr	C 15
Do.	Kolar	Kōlār	C 16-23
Do.	Mulbagal	Mailāpūr	C 24
Do.	Do.	Mulbāgal	C 25

Topographical Index of Inscriptions - *Contd.*

District	Taluk, Tahsil or Sub-Division	Place of Find or Deposit	Appendix and Number
Raichur	Kushtagi	Hanamsāgar	C 26-27
Do.	Do.	Kushtagī	C 28-29
Do.	Lingsugur	Gurguṇṭa	C 30-31
Do.	Do.	Jaldurg	B 93
			C 32
Do.	Do.	Maskī	C 33
Do.	Sindhanur	Sindhanūr	C 34
Do.	Yelburga	Kuknūr	C 35
Do.	Do.	Yelburga	C 36
Tumkur	Sira	Sira	C 37-43

MADHYA PRADESH

Guna	Chanderi	Chandērī	C 44-48
Morena	Morena	Kutwār	C 49
Do.	Sheopur	Karahal	B 94
			C 50
Vidisha	Ganj Basoda	Bilādhāna	B 95
			C 51

MAHARASHTRA

Beed	Ashti	Āshtī	C 52
Do.	Beed	Beed	C 53
Bhandara	Bhandara	Bhaṇḍāra	C 54-56
Kolhapur	Chandgad	Chāndgaḍ	C 57
Do.	Karvir	Kolhāpūr	C 58-63
Do.	Panhala	Māle	C 64
Do.	Do.	Panhāla	B 96-99
			C 65-69
Do.	Shirol	Kurundavād	C 70-71
Latur	Udgir	Devōni	B 100-03
Do.	Do.	Togri	B 104
Do.	Do.	Udgīr	B 105-06
Nagpur	Nagpur	Nāgpūr	B 107
			C 72-75

INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

Topographical Index of Inscriptions - *Contd.*

District	Taluk, Tahsil or Sub-Division	Place of Find or Deposit	Appendix and Number
Osmanabad	Bhoom	Bhoom	B 108-09
Do.	Do.	Eet	B 110
Do.	Osmanabad	Osmānābād	B 111-13
Do.	Do.	Ter	B 114-16
Do.	Parenda	Dōmagaōn	B 117-20
Do.	Do.	Parēṇḍā	B 121
Do.	Tulajapur	Āndūr	B 122-26
Pune	Baramati	Sūpā	C 76
Do.	Indapur	Indāpūr	C 77
Do.	Junnar	Amrābād	C 78-79
Raigad	Roha	Nagōṭhāṇa	B 127

ORISSA

Cuttack	Cuttack	Chandī Khol	C 80
Do.	Salipur	Semalpāḍa	C 81-83
Puri	Bhubaneswar	Bhubanēśvar	A 8
			C 84
Do.	Pipli	Narasinghpūr-Piplī	C 85
Do.	Do.	Piplī	C 86

RJASTHAN

Pali	Disuri	Sadri	B 128
------	--------	-------	-------

TAMIL NADU

Chingleput	Kanchipuram	Kāñchīpuram	B 129-33
Coimbatore	Bhavani	Ammāpēṭṭai	B 135
(Periyar)			
Do.	Erode	Erode	B 134-41
Do.	Gobichettipalayam	Koḍuvēri	B 134, 136-39
Do.	Do.	Śīruvallūr	B 140-41
Ramanathapuram	Manamadurai	Mēlnēṭṭūr	B 142-59
(Pasumponthevar			
Tirumaganar)			
Do.	Mudukulattur	Sāyalkuḍi	B 160-61

Topographical Index of Inscriptions - *Concl'd.*

District	Taluk, Tahsil or Sub-Division	Place of Find or Deposit	Appendix and Number
Do.	Paramakudi	Mēlapperuñkarai	B 162-64
Do.	Do.	Pārttibanūr	B 165-67
Do.	Sivaganga	Tirumalai	B 168-69

UTTAR PRADESH

Basti	Khalilabad	Maghar	C 87
Deoria	Salimpur	Lār	C 88
Do.	Do.	Qaṣba-Salīmpūr	C 89
Fatepur	Fatepur	Fatehpūr	C 90-93
Do.	Do.	Haswa	C 94-97
Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur	Gōrakhpūr	C 98-104
Jalaun	Kalpi	Kālpī	C 105-06
Kanpur	Derapur	Derāpūr	C 107-09
Pauri-Garhwal	Pauri-Garhwal	Rishikesh	B 170

WEST BENGAL

West Dinajpur	Balurghat	Rājibpūr	C 110-12
Do.	Raiganj	Bateswar	C 113-14
Do.	Do.	Chirail	C 115
Do.	Do.	Gōpālpūr	C 116-17
Do.	Do.	Kakahar Mejhapāra	C 118
Do.	Do.	Pālshahār	C 119-20
Do.	Do.	Qaṣba Mahso	C 121-23
Do.	Do.	Sindurmansī	C 124

Dynastic Index

Dynasty	Appendix	Number
Adil <u>Shāhī</u>	C	64
Bahmanī	C	57
Bhañja	A	8
Chaulukyas of Gujarat	A	2
Chālukyas of Kalyāṇa	B	18, 21, 62, 81, 87, 88, 100-02
Cheraku Chiefs	B	4
Chōla	B	156
Goṇḍ Rājās of Nagpur	C	72
Kākatīya	B	1, 5, 7, 12, 17
Kandūri-Chōḍas	B	3, 6, 9, 19-20
Maitrakas of Valabhī	A	5
Maurya	B	92
Mughal	B	38, 40, 43, 93
	C	9, 32, 35, 47, 49, 85-86, 89-90, 108
Pāṇḍya	B	133, 142-55, 157, 159-60
Paramāras of Mālwa	A	1
Paramāras of Vāgaḍa	A	4
Rāshtrakūṭas of Gujarat	A	6
Rāthōḍ	A	7
Rēcherla Chiefs	B	15
Rulers of Koṅgu	B	134-38
Śambavarāya	B	131
Sētopatis of Rāmnāḍ	B	163
Sindhya of Gwalior	C	50
Sultāns of Bengāl	C	101, 110-12, 121
Sultāns of Gujarat	B	45
Sultāns of Mālwa	C	48
Sultāns of Mysore	C	22
Tughluq	B	51
Vāghēla	B	28
Vijayanagara	B	23, 129, 132

Dynastic Index - *Concl'd.*

Dynasty	Appendix	Number
Miscellaneous	A	3
	B	2, 8, 10-11, 13-14, 16, 22, 24-27, 29-37, 39, 41-42, 44, 46-50, 52-61, 63-80, 82-86, 89-91, 94-99, 103-28, 130, 139-41, 158, 161-62, 164-70
	C	1-8, 10-21, 23-31, 33-34, 36-46, 51-56, 58-63, 65-71, 73-84, 87-88, 91-100, 102-07, 109, 113-20, 122-24

Index of Inscriptions According to Languages

Language	Appendix	Number
Arabic	C	12, 20-21, 23, 33, 37-38, 41, 46, 56, 70-71, 77, 87, 92, 94, 100-01, 103, 110-11, 113, 120-22
Arabic and Persian	C	22, 26, 34, 47, 49, 64-65, 79, 98, 105, 108, 112, 114, 116, 118-19, 123-24
Arabic and Urdū	C	11
English	B	46
English and Persian	C	72-73
Gujarātī	B	42, 46
Hindī	B	93
Hindī and Urdū	C	66-69
Kannāḍa	B	61-63, 78-84, 86, 88, 90-91, 100-04, 114
Local dialect	A	7
	B	40, 44, 48-50, 53-55, 64-77, 94-99, 106, 108, 110, 113, 117, 127-28
Marāṭhī	B	118, 120-22, 125-26
	C	75
Persian	C	1-7, 9, 13-19, 24-25, 27-29, 35-36, 39-40, 42-45, 52-53, 57, 76, 78, 81-83, 85-86, 88-93, 95-97, 99, 106-07, 115, 117
Persian and Arabic	C	30, 48
Persian and Hindī	C	32, 50-51
Persian and Oriya	C	84
Prakrit	B	92, 107
Sanskrit	A	1-6, 8
	B	20, 24-39, 41, 45-47, 51-52, 56-60, 105, 109, 111-12, 115-16, 119, 123-24, 170
Sanskrit (corrupt)	B	43, 85
Sanskrit and Telugu	B	15-16, 18
Tamil	B	129-169
Telugu	B	1-14, 17, 19, 21-23, 89
Urdū	C	8, 10, 31, 54-55, 58, 60-63, 80, 102
Urdū and Hindī	C	59
Urdū and Persian	C	74, 104, 109

Index of Inscriptions According to Scripts

Script	Appendix	Number
Brāhmī	B	92, 107
Brāhmī, Late	B	170
Brāhmī, Southern	A	5
Kannāḍa	B	61-63, 78-84, 86-88, 90-91, 100-04, 114
Nāgarī	A	1-4, 6-8
	B	40, 42-44, 46, 48-50, 52-55, 64-77, 85 93-99, 106, 108, 110, 113, 117-18, 120-22 127-28,
	C	75
Nāgarī and Mōḍī	B	125-26
Nāgarī and Nasta'īq	C	66-69
Naskh	C	12, 14-15, 18-19, 23, 28-29, 34, 37-38 41, 44-46, 49, 57, 64, 70-71, 76, 78, 87, 92, 94 100, 103, 110-14, 117, 119-20, 124
Naskh and Naskh in Ṭuḡhrā	C	79
Naskh and Nasta'īq	C	22, 26, 89, 108, 116, 118, 123
Naskh and Ṭhulth in Ṭuḡhrā	C	122
Naskh in Ṭuḡhrā	C	101, 121
Nasta'īq	C	1-11, 13, 24-25, 27, 31, 35-36, 39-40, 42-43, 47, 52-56, 58, 60-63, 65, 74, 80-83, 88-89, 91, 93, 95-99, 102, 104, 106-07, 109, 115
Nasta'īq and Nāgarī	C	32, 50-51, 59
Nasta'īq and Naskh	C	30
Nasta'īq and Oriya	C	84
Roman and Nasta'īq	C	72-73
Southern variety of Tamil	B	129-159, 161-67
Tamil Brāhmī	B	168-69
Telugu	B	1-19, 21-23, 89
Ṭhulth	C	16-17, 20-21, 105
Ṭhulth and Naskh	C	48
Ṭhulth in Ṭuḡhrā	C	77
Ṭuḡhrā in Makūs	C	33
Vatṭeḷuttu	B	160

ANNUAL REPORT ON INDIAN EPIGRAPHY
FOR THE YEAR 1989-90

INTRODUCTION

GENERAL

During the year under report, 8 copper-plate grants and 294 stone inscriptions in all were examined by the Epigraphical Branch. Of these, the copper-plate charters are included in Appendix A. Appendix B contains 170 stone inscriptions collected by the members of this Branch. In appendix C are included 124 Arabic and Persian Inscriptions examined by the Superintending Epigraphist for Arabic and Persian Inscriptions. Appendix D contains a list of negatives of the photographs taken during this year.

Dr. K.V. Ramesh, Director (Epigraphy) (since retired as Joint Director General) and myself visited Sannati in Gulbarga District, Karnataka and our collection includes No. B 92, which is an important inscription of Aśoka. I also visited Maharashtra and my collection includes No. B 107. Dr. M.D. Sampath, Superintending Epigraphist (presently Chief Epigraphist), visited Tamil Nadu and Nos. B 168 and 169 of his collection are noteworthy. Late Dr. S.P. Tewari, the then Deputy Superintending Epigraphist (later Deputy Director, Institute of Archaeology, New Delhi) visited Rishikesh and copied an important record (No. B 170). Dr. Venkatesha, Senior Epigraphical Assistant (since retired as Assistant Superintending Epigraphist), visited some places in Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan. Among the epigraphs collected by him Nos. B 94 and 95 are important. Shri D.M. Nagaraju, Senior Epigraphical Assistant (presently Assistant Superintending Epigraphist), visited parts of Karnataka and his collection includes Nos. B 81 and 88. Shri S.Nagarjuna, Senior Epigraphical Assistant, visited some parts of Andhra Pradesh. His collection includes Nos. B 6, 17 and 18. Shri T.S. Ravishankar, Senior Epigraphical Assistant, copied some inscriptions from Gujarat. Dr.S. Swaminathan, Senior Epigraphical Assistant visited some places in Tamil Nadu. His collection includes Nos. B 142, 146, 147 and 160.

In examining the estampages of inscriptions noticed in Appendices A and B, in the preparation of the Report and making it press-ready, I was assisted by my colleagues, Dr. M.D. Sampath, Shri M.J. Sharma, Shri T.S. Ravishankar, Shri N.N. Swamy, Dr. C.A. Padmanabha Sastri, Shri D.M. Nagarju, Shri S. Nagarjuna, Dr. S. Swaminathan and other members of the technical section. Dr. S.S. Iyer, Dr. J. Sundaram and Shri S.S. Jagirdar have also made some valuable suggestions while finalising the report.

The inscriptions listed in Appendix C were examined by the Superintending Epigraphist for Arabic and Persian Inscriptions, Nagpur. These inscriptions were

copied from various places in Bihar, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal by Shri M.F. Khan, Superintending Epigraphist (since retired), assisted by Shri S.S. Hussain, Senior Epigraphical Assistant (since retired as Assistant Superintending Epigraphist), Dr. M.Y. Quddusi and Dr.M.I. Quddusi, Senior Epigraphical Assistants (presently, the former working as Assistant Superintending Epigraphist and the latter as Superintending Epigraphist), Shri S.S. Khwaja and Shri M.A.Siddiqui, Senior Epigraphical Assistants. The list also includes a few previously published epigraphs, re-examination of which has been quite useful.

During the year under review, facilities were provided for research in Indian Epigraphy and allied subjects to a number of scholars from various parts of India and abroad.

Important inscriptions of this year's collections are reviewed below:

INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS

CHĀLUKYAS OF KALYĀṆA - No. B 81 from Banahalli in Bidar District, Karnataka, is in Kannaḍa language and characters. It belongs to the reign of the Chālukya king Bhūlōkamalla (*i.e.* Sōmēśvara III) and is dated in the Bhūlōkamalla year 4, Saumya, Kārttika Paurṇamī, Monday, corresponding to 1129 A.D., October 28, Monday. It refers to the genealogy of *mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Bāṇarāja of Khāṇḍava-maṇḍala who served under the king.

CHŌLAS - No. B 156 from Mēlneṭṭūr in Manamadurai Taluk, Ramanathapuram District, Tamil Nadu, belongs to the reign of the Chōla king Rājēndrachōla I. This Tamil inscription of the 11th century A.D. records donation for maintaining a perpetual lamp to the deity Tiruvālangāḍ-udaiya-nāyaṇār at Mēlneṭṭūr *alias* Śōlachūlāmaṇinallūr in Karuṅguḍi-nāḍu in Uttamaśōla-vaṇanāḍu, a sub-division of Rājārāja-maṇḍalam. It is well-known that the Pāṇḍya country came under the hegemony of the Chōlas even prior to Rājēndrachōla I, who had appointed his princes as viceroys of the conquered Pāṇḍi-maṇḍalam.

KĀKATĪYAS - No. B 7 from Mēḍavaram in Devarakonda Taluk, Nalgonda District, Andhra Pradesh, engraved on a slab set up in a field outside the village is dated Śaka 1226, Krōdhi, Māgha śu.7, Wednesday corresponding to 1304 A.D., January 7. This inscription records the gift of land to *Svayambhū* Sōmanāthadēva of Mēḍavaram by Mummaḍi Dēvarāju who belonged to Karikāla-vaṁśa and Kāśyapa-gōtra. The gift was made for the prosperity of *mahāsāmanta* Cherukuku Immaḍi Bōlaya-reḍḍi, while the Kākatīya king Rudradēva was ruling over the the country. The Cherukuku chiefs served under the Kākatīyas as their generals. Their achievements and early genealogy are described in the inscriptions from Jalālpuram, Nalgonda District (*Telengāna Inscriptions*, pt. I, Nos. 5 and 7). The chief, Bōlaya-reḍḍi is probably identical with Prōlaya-reḍḍi, son of Cherukuku Immaḍi Dēvaya who served the

Kākatīya king Pratāparudra between 1304 and 1321 A.D. (cf. *AREp*, 1961-62, p. 23).

No. B 17 from Palivela in Nalgonda Taluk and District is dated in Śaka 1226, Krōdhi, Chaitra śu. 5, Thursday corresponding to 1304 A.D., March 12. It refers to the rule of king Pratāparudradēva (1289-1323 A.D.) and records the gift of land along with income from taxes by Chakragāla Vallabhayaleṃka, the *ubhayanānādesi-pekkandru* and the *Śrīvaishṇavas* to god Chennakēśava-perumāl at Palavera. It also records the gift of income derived from arecanuts (*pōṃkalu*) and betel leaves. The place Palavera is identical with Palivela in Nalgonda District.

No. B 5 from Kandukūru in Devarakonda Taluk, Nalgonda District, is dated in Śaka 1238 (mistake for 1236) (1314 A.D.) and refers to the rule of Kākatīya king Pratāparudradēva (cf. *Śāsana Samputi* by B.N. Sastry, pp. 262-64 ff.). It records the gift of taxes, from various communities (*Gollavāru*, *Kōmaṭivāru*, *Kummarisāle*, etc.), with permission of *ashtādaśa-prajās* and *karaṇams* of Kandukūru for maintaining the worship and offerings to the god Sōmanāthadēva. Also records the gift of lands irrigated by Kandukūru lake on the back side of Rudrasamudram which are said to have yielded crops twice in a year (*irubāru*). It is well-known that during the Kākatīya period, besides *samaya*, the term *ashtādaśa-prajā* figures in the records denoting a governing body. The 'eighteen sects of people' is a larger body which seems to have comprised the different professional groups of the society. Very frequently society is stated to be represented by these eighteen sects. This record gives an idea of the social structure that prevailed during the Kākatīya period.

KANDŪRI CHŌḌAS - A number of inscriptions belonging to the Telugu-Chōḍa chiefs of the Kandūru branch have been copied from various places in Devarakonda and Nalgonda Taluks of Nalgonda District, Andhra Pradesh. The earliest of these records is from Koppōlu (No. B 6). Dated in the Chālukya-Vikrama year 17, Āṃgīrasa, Uttarāyaṇa-saṃkrānti (1092-93 A.D.) it refers to the reign of the Telugu-Chōḍa chief Toṇḍaya-Chōḷa-mahārāja of the Kandūri family. It registers the gift of land in the village Jālapaṭṭu for the upkeep of the lake at Krōprōli and for the maintenance of Rudrēśvaradēvara-satra, on the occasion of Uttarāyaṇa-saṃkrānti by the above chief.

The Telugu-Chōḍa chiefs of the Kandūru family are known to have served the Chālukyas of Kalyāṇa and later the Kākatīyas, as feudatories. It is interesting to note that this chief was governing the Kolliṇpāke-7000 division. This he might have received from the Chālukya ruler as a reward for his services. Our record does not refer to the area of his rule. The present inscription introduces the chief Toṇḍaya-Chōḍa, with the epithets like *samadhigata-pāñcha-mahāśabda*, *mahāmaṇḍalēśvara*, *sūrya-vamśōdbhava-kulatilaka*, etc. He is stated to have belonged to Kāśyapa-gōtra and Karikāl-ānvaya. This is followed by the details of date viz., Chālukya-Vikrama year (the exact year is not given), Āṃgīrasa and Uttarāyaṇa-saṃkrānti. This *praśasti* of the chief is comparable with that found in one of his records from Kolanupāka, Bhuvanagiri Taluk, Nalgonda District (*Ep. Ind.*, Vol. XL,

pp. 149–50). The cyclic year Āṅgīrasa falls in the Chālukya Vikrama year 17, corresponding to 1092–93 A.D. This date follows the date of one of the inscriptions from Kolanupāka. The two dates of the Kolanupāka records are Chālukya–Vikrama years 1, 3 and 16. Two more records of this chief with the dates Chālukya–Vikrama year 12, Parābhava and year 16, Prajāpati are also available from Kolanupāka inscriptions. Thus in all we have five records of this chief with their dates ranging from the Chālukya–Vikrama years 12–17 (1088–1092/93 A.D.).

The next in date is a record from Vallāla (No. B 20). It is dated Śaka 1020 (the Śaka date being furnished in chronogram). It gives a lengthy genealogy of the chiefs of this family beginning with Bhīma–Chōḍa, the lord of Pānugallu. Malla, the chief mentioned in our record belonged to this line and had three wives. He was the grandson of Toṇḍaya and son of Bhīma II, who obtained Kandūru–nāḍu as a fief from the Chālukya emperor Vikramāditya VI (*cf. Ep. Andh. Vol. IV, pp. 55 ff.*). He is stated to have granted the village Ollāla as an *agrahāra* to the minister Appanārya, son of Annapārya for the *raṅga–bhōga* of the deity Kēśavadēva consecrated by him. It states that a Vaishṇava temple embellished with *śāla–gōpuras* and *śāla–bhañjikās* was constructed in this village.

The next chief referred to in the year's collection from Nalgonda area is *mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Kaṁdūri Udayana–Chōḍa–mahārāju who figures as a subordinate of Chālukya Jagadēkamalla in the inscription from Parada (No. B 18). It is dated in the Jagadēkamalla's year 7, Raktākshi, Paushya ba. 15, Sunday. It records the grant of land in the sub-division Chōḍalēṭa–70 to the east of the division Bāḍanu–1000 made over by the chief to *Karaṇa* Brahmadēva. This *Karaṇa* also figures in another record from Parada (No. B 19) as a subordinate of Udayana–Chōḍa. In this inscription the *Karaṇa* is stated to have constructed a lake at Mallasamudram to the east of Paraṁda for the merit of Mallaparāju. The inscription records the gift of several *ṛittis* of land, on the occasion of a solar-eclipse, for the food-offerings and worship to various deities (names given).

The details of date of the record No. B 18, Jagadēkamalla's 7th year, Raktākshi, Uttarāyana–saṁkrānti, Pausha ba. 15, seem to correspond to 1144 A.D., December 25. This Chālukya king ascended the throne in 1138–39 A.D. as is evident from an inscription from Rāybaḡ in Belgaum District (*Dyn. Kan. District, pp. 457 ff., No. 2*). His 7th year would naturally fall in 1144 A.D. The chief Udayana–Chōḍa of the record under review was different from his namesake figuring in one of the inscriptions from Chalapalli in Nalgonda Taluk and District, dated Śaka 1129 (1206 A.D.) because of the long gap between the two records.

Nos. B 9 and 3 are respectively from Paḍamaṭipalli and Idaripalli in Devarakonda Taluk, Nalgonda District, Andhra Pradesh. Both are dated in the Śaka year 1157, Manmatha. The first record is dated in Chaitra śu. 1, Thursday corresponding to 1235 A.D., March 22 while the second inscription is dated Bhādrapada ba. 11, Sunday,

corresponding to 1235 A.D., September 9. The first one records the gift of a betel-leaf garden to god Mallikārjunadēva of Śrīparvatam by *mahāmaṇḍalēśvara* Kaṇḍūri Bhīmadēva-Chōḍa-mahārāju. Bhīmadēva-Chōḍa-mahārāju who bears the epithets *mahāmaṇḍalēśvara*, *samadhigata-pāñchamahāśabda*, *vīra-Mahēśvara* and *Kōḍūr-puravarādhiśvara* is stated to have belonged to the Sūrya-vamśa, Kāśyapa-gōtra and Karikāl-ānvaya. This Bhīmadēva is evidently identical with Bhīmadēva-Chōḍa-mahārāju of the Mallēpalli inscription dated in Śaka 1157, Jaya, Kārttika ba. 10, Thursday, corresponding to 1234 A.D., November 17 (*A.R.Ep.*, 1976-77, No. B 32) on account of the common titles figuring in both the records. The chief Udayādityadēva-Chōḍa-mahārāju figuring in Idampalli record, succeeded Bhīmadēva probably between March and September in the year 1235 A.D.

PĀṆḌYAS - No. B 142 from Mēlneṭṭūr in Ramanathapuram district belongs to the reign period of Pāṇḍya Kulaśēkhara and is dated in his 3+3 year. It states that Kuḍitāṅgi Madituṅgaṇ *alias* Śeḷiyaśiṅgadēvaṇ donated several pieces of land in several villages for the worship and food-offerings to the diety Tiruvālaṅgāḍu-udaiya-nāyaṇār at Mēlneṭṭūr in Karuṅguḍi-nāḍu in Madurōdaya-vaḷanādu in Pāṇḍi-maṇḍalam. This Śeḷiyaśiṅgadēvaṇ was probably a chief under Jaṭavarmaṇ Kulaśēkhara I (acc. 1190 A.D.). Three years later, in a record dated in the reign of the same king, the chief is stated to have granted the village Kiḷavaṇēri *alias* Kaṇṇaganidimaṅgalam in Karuṅguḍi-nāḍu in order to meet the expenses connected with *tiruppaḷli-eḷchchi* service in this temple (No. B 143). The exemption of tax levy was made on the *tiruvīḍaiyāṭṭam* lands by this chief. He further made munificent gifts by including the *kārāṇmai* right over the lands purchased to benefit the temple to provide food offerings on the occasion of the king's asterism (No. B 145).

During the reign of Māravarmaṇ Sundara Pāṇḍya I, the successor of Jaṭavarmaṇ Kulaśēkhara I, Gaṅgainārāyaṇa-chakravartti, another chieftain wielded great power and was carrying out all donations. In the 8th regnal year of the king, this chieftain is stated to have granted lands to Savarṇa Tillaināyaga-perumāḷ and Savarṇa-Purandarar of Maṇalūr in Aṇḍa-nāḍu. The donees *in lieu* of these lands agreed to measure five *kalam* of paddy per *mā* and a quarter *kāśu* to the diety, obviously for conducting some worship in the above temple (No. B 159). In another inscription (No. B 148), the king issued an order to two persons on the supplication made by this chief. These two donees recieved lands and houses in Kīḷneṭṭūr, Maṭṭaikkuṇuchchi, Muṇaiveṇṇi, Toṇḍaiyūr, etc., in the 13th regnal year of the king. They were directed to remit the *kaḍamai* tax due on these lands attached to the temple of Tiruvālaṅgāḍuḍaiyār from the 16+1 regnal year of the king after appropriating other proceeds from the lands to themselves. This order was also duly conveyed to the *nāṭṭār* of Karuṅguḍi-nāḍu. The above inscriptions reveal the part played by the local chieftains in the internal administration. The king who was ruling on the date of these records may be identified with Mārvarmaṇ Sundarapāṇḍya I (acc. 1216 A.D.). Another important aspect of these inscriptions is that they contain the colloquial expressions, which are somewhat unusual to the period to which they belong. The usages are, *kiḷakku* for *kiḷakku*, *sekku* for *saikku*, *kīḷellai* for *kīḷellai*, *nila* for *nilam*, etc.

No. B 96 belonging to the reign of Pāṇḍya king Māraṇvarman Sundarapāṇḍya I records the royal order addressed to the *dēvakamṁis* and *Śivabrāhmaṇas* of the temple of Tiruvālaṅgāḍ-ūḍaiya-nāyaṇār, donating lands at Neṭṭūr, Chandraśēkharanallūr, Tiruvēṅgaḍam and Nāgaṇimaṅgalam as *dēvadāṇa-iṛaiyili* in order to provide for the worship and offerings to the goddess Durgai. Lands were also granted at Ilaṅkīranallūr as *āgama-vṛitti* and to train the young students as well as to recite *Rūpāvatāra* and *Kāvyānāṭaka* in the temple. Provision was also made for the maintenance of a person to recite *Tirumuṛai*. The record is interesting from the point of view of education system that prevailed during the Pāṇḍya period. Another record (No. B 150) dated in his 6th year (1222 A.D.) states that he issued an order to the *tāṇattār* of Tiruvālaṅgāḍ-ūḍaiya-nāyaṇār temple at Mēlainēṭṭūr. It conferred the *kārāṇmai* rights over the lands at Āyūr-Peruṅguḷam on a certain Kalaiśaiya Nārāyaṇa-bhaṭṭaṇ of Parākramapāṇḍya-chchaturvēdimaṅgalam in order to provide food offerings to the deity on the occasion of the natal star of the king, *Aviṭṭam* in the month of *Aṛppaśi*. The right on lands was given after cancelling the rights of the previous owners and tenants. The lands were also made free of taxes such as *kaḍamai*, *antarāyam*, *kāriyavārāṭchi*, *koṟṟilakkai*, etc. It was stipulated that the donee should measure out five *kalam* of paddy and also pay 1/8 *achchu* to the deity per year if there was no difficulty in irrigating the lands. If the water was to be baled out or there was a failure of crops then the donee was required to remit 1/8 *achchu* only. It is worth noticing here that the state was responsive and realistic to the needs of the people and did not believe in the policy of extortion during the difficult times when there was a failure of crops.

Sāyalkuḍi in the Mudukulattur Taluk in Ramanathapuram District has yielded an important record (No.B 160) dated in the 2+10th year of Pāṇḍya king Saḍaiya Māraṇ. It records the gift of 15 sheep for maintaining a perpetual lamp to the deity at Sagilkuḍi, a *brahmadēya* in Olōkachintāmaṇi-vaḷaṇāḍu, for the merit of Olōkachintāmaṇi-Peraraiyaṇ-bhaṭāraṇ. This record, in all probability, can be assigned to the Pāṇḍya ruler, Saḍaiya Māraṇ also called Rājasimha III, the donor of the bigger Siṇṇamaṇūr plates. The donor was perhaps named after the place he hailed from. It may not be incorrect to suggest that the name Olōkachintāmaṇi might have been the surname or a title of one of the Pāṇḍya kings, probably Rājasimha III himself. The place Sagilkuḍi is the same as the present Sāyalkuḍi in Mudukulattur Taluk, Ramanathapuram District.

VIJAYANAGARA - No. B 132 from Kāñchīpuram in Chingleput District, Tamil Nadu is engraved on the *adhishṭhāna* of the Sabhānāyaka shrine in the Ēkāmbaranātha temple. It records the gift of the village Kaḍambūr-Uṛattūr in order to meet the expenses of various rituals to be performed to the deity Tiruvēgambam-ūḍaiya-nāyaṇār at the *maṇḍapa* newly constructed by Tikkana-nāyakkar for the merit of Nāgama-nāyakkar. The *mahājanas* agreed to measure out ghee for performing the bathing ceremony, also called *tirutuḷa-abhishēka* on the day of Tiruvādirai. Probably this *tirutuḷa-abhishēka* denotes the pouring of ghee with the help of leaves

(*vilva patra*). The Nāyakars served as chieftains of the Vijayanagara rulers. After the decline of the Vijayanagara rule, they established their power and thus the temple must have been patronized by them.

ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS

Only important Arabic and Persian Inscriptions noticed in the Appendix C are reviewed below:

During the year, prominently the Mughals and the provincial and regional dynasties like the Bahmanīs, the 'Ādil Shāhīs, Sultāns of Bengāl, Sultāns of Mālwa, Sindhiyās of Gwalior and Ex-Gonḍ Rājās of Nāgpūr find their representation.

MUGHALS - The list contains several records of the Mughals, the earliest being that of Humāyūn, No. C 49, from Kutwār in Morena District of Madhya Pradesh. It is a new record, stating that a mosque was constructed in A.H.937 (1531 A.D.) during the reign of the said emperor. But the inscription omits the builder's name. The existence of this record at this most ancient place formerly called Kuntalpurī, an ancient capital of Gwalior region (A.Cunningham, *Archaeological Survey of India Report*, Vol. II, Reprint, N.Delhi, 1972, pp. 397-99), tends to suggest that Kutwār had been an important centre under Humāyūn.

There is no inscription in the collection belonging to either Akbar or Jahāngīr. While No. C 88 from Qaṣba Salīmpūr in Deoria District of Uttar Pradesh, representing Shāh Jahān, assigns the construction of a sarai, a mosque and a well to a Khudā Qulī in A.H. 1065 (1654-55 A.D.). As a matter of fact, under Shāh Jahān, one Ilāh or Allāh Qulī Khān, son of Yalingtosh, finds mention in the contemporary sources. He held the *manṣab* of 1,000 during the 14th regnal year (1640-41 A.D.) of the emperor. In the 20th regnal year (1646-47 A.D.), he received the title of 'Khān'. In A.H. 1062 (1651-52 A.D.), he was elevated to the rank of 2500/1500 and appointed *Ṣūbahdār* of Bihār (M. Athar Ali, *The Apparatus of Empire*, Delhi, 1985, pp. 175, 180, 182, 210, 216, 227, 233, 238, 267, 305, 326; *Tazkiratul Umara of Kewal Ram*, Eng. tr., S.M.Azizud-Din Husain, N.Delhi, 1985, p. 23). As the inscription under study has been copied from Qaṣba Salīmpūr in proximity to Bihar, it is quite possible that he was the same nobleman, though with a minor variation in his name as Khudā Qulī in the inscription.

From Narsinghpūr-Pīplī in Puri District of Orissa, comes a record, No. C 85, according to which a mosque in Pīplī was constructed during the reign of Aurangzeb in A.H. 1085 (1674 A.D.) by 'Abdul 'Azīz, son of 'Abdul Karīm, son of Mīrzā Anṣārī. The builder, his father and grandfather, referred to in the inscription, could not be identified. The inscription spells out the name of the village as Pīplī where the construction of the mosque took place. From this epigraph, it is evident that the present name Narsinghpūr-Pīplī was known by the name of Pīplī only.

An inscription, No. C 47, has been copied from Chandērī in Guna District, Madhya Pradesh, stating that Ḥamīdud-Dīn, a saintly person, constructed his tomb in his lifetime during the reign of Muḥīyiu'd-Dīn Bādshāh *i.e.* Aurangzeb in A.H. 1094 (1682-83 A.D.). It may be noted that from the same place certain inscriptions copied in the sixties, provide additional information about the family of Ḥamīdu'd-Dīn, saying that he was the son of Shāikh Fīrūz, a descendant of Quṭbul Aqṭāb Shāikh Sulaimān and 'Abdā (*AREp.*, 1969-70, Appendix D, Nos. 101-02). Thus, the builder Ḥamīdu'd-Dīn belonged to a very high spiritual family that had settled at Chandērī.

No. C 35 from Kuknūr in Raichur District, Karnataka, is a new and historically important inscription, saying that during the reign of Aurangzeb and in the time of Sher Khān, the *faujdār* of Kadak (*i.e.* Gadag), a mosque was built by the latter's brother named 'Abdur Rasūl, in the 40th regnal year, A.H. 1108 (1696 A.D.). Sher Khān had been appointed *faujdār* of Gadag in the 36th regnal year of Aurangzeb (Athar Ali, *The Mughal Nobility under Aurangzeb*, New York, 1966, pp. 87-88). Thus, the epigraph under study is quite important to show us Sher Khān's continuation on the same post in the 40th regnal year of Aurangzeb. It was during the later part of Aurangzeb's rule, that the *faujdār* of Gadag got the title of Sher Khān. During the 49th regnal year, he was appointed elsewhere in the Deccan alongwith Ghāziu'd-Dīn Khān Bahādur in order to deal with the Marathas (*Tazkiratul Umara of Kewal Ram*, pp. 98-99). Kuknūr from where the inscription has been copied, seems to have been a place of importance under Aurangzeb. Therefore, the epigraph is important for regional history.

Among the later Mughals, No. C 86 from Piplī in Puri District of Orissa, representing Muḥammad Shāh, recounts that in his 16th regnal year (A.H. 1147/1734 A.D.), a lofty threshold *i.e.* a tomb was built during the governorship of Nawwāb Muḥammad Taqī Khān, under the guidance of Shāikh Faṭḥullāh, son of Shāikh Faṣīḥullāh, the native of Unām (*i.e.* Unnāo) in the *Sarkār* of Lucknow in the *Ṣūbah* of Awadh *i.e.* Oudh.

Nawwāb Muḥammad Taqī Khān was the son of Nawwāb Shujā'ud-Dīn Khān (1727-39 A.D.). When the latter became the Nawwāb of Bengāl and Orissa, he appointed Taqī Khān as his deputy in Orissa. All the time, Shujā'u'd-Dīn Khān remained at Murshidābād in Bengal and towards the later part of his rule, he was addicted to luxury and profligacy. As a result, Taqī Khān became quite dominant in Orissa without any interference from Murshidābād and seems to have assumed full-fledged power of a governor as the words *dar hangām-i-ṣūbahdārī* (*i.e.* during the governorship) in the inscription under review suggest. He was a shrewd diplomat but earned much notoreity in his administration. He had been a great builder of monuments also (B. C. Ray, *Orissa under the Mughals*, Calcutta, 1981, pp. 61-66; Dr. M. A. Haque, *Muslim Administration in Orissa*, Calcutta, 1980, pp. 180-86). He died in A.H. 1147/1734 A.D. and lies buried at Qadam Rasūl in Cuttack (*AREp.*, 1953-54, Appendix C, No. 118). Perhaps the tomb referred to in the inscription was the last monument, built at his order.

As regards Shaiikh Faṭḥullāh, son of Shaiikh Faṣīḥullāh, under whose care, the construction work of the tomb was carried out, no reference is available in the sources at our disposal. He was probably a government official, posted at Piplī. He is further referred to as the resident of Unām (i.e. Unnāo), now a district place in Uttar Pradesh.

No. C 108, belonging to Aḥamd Shāh's time, has been copied from Derāpūr in Kanpur District, Uttar Pradesh. It assigns the construction of a mosque to 'Aẓmat Khān in the first regnal year, A.H. 1161 (1748 A.D.). 'Aẓmat Khān, the builder, is not known in the available historical works.

SULTĀNS OF MĀLWA - Among the provincial dynasties, the Sultāns of Mālwa are represented by a solitary record, No. C 48, from Chandērī in Guna District of Madhya Pradesh. It records the death of a nobleman Malik Mulūki'sh-Sharq Malik 'Alā'ul Mulk, son of Aḥmad, the great minister of Sultān Ghiyāthud-Dunyā wa'd-Dīn, son of Maḥmūd Shāh Khaljī. Unfortunately, the epigraph does not contain the year of the death of that grandee who flourished under Ghiyāth Shāh Khaljī (1469-1500 A.D.).

BAHMANĪS - Likewise, the Bahmanīs of the Deccan are represented by a solitary record, No. C 57, from Chāndgaḍ in Kolhapur District of Maharashtra. It records the construction of a mosque by 'Ādil Khān Ghāzī in A.H. 907 (1501-02 A.D.) during the reign of Abūl Muẓaffar Maḥmūd Shāh Bahmanī. 'Ādil Khān Ghāzī (later known as Ibrāhīm 'Ādil Shāh) had carved out his independent kingdom of Bījāpūr in 1490 A.D. Even after his secession from the Bahmanī Kingdom, he continued to show his allegiance to the Bahmanī rulers which is quite apparent from this epigraph.

'ĀDIL SHĀHĪS - The 'Ādil Shāhīs of Bījāpūr find their representation in an epigraph, No. C 64, from Māle in Kolhapur District, Maharashtra. It refers to the name of the king but unfortunately does not record the date. It speaks about the construction of a mosque during the reign of 'Alī 'Ādil Shāh by 'Abdul Laṭīf, son of Shaiikh Muḥammad, an humble servant of the court. The epigraph does not specify the post 'Abdul Laṭīf held in the 'Ādil Shāhī administration. Nevertheless, it is evident that he had been posted in and around Māle in certain official capacity.

SULTĀNS OF BENGĀL - The Sultāns of Bengāl are represented by a couple of records, Nos. C 101 and 121. Both the epigraphs belong to Ḥusain Shāh. No. C 121, a fine specimen of Naskh in Ṭughrā calligraphy, fixed at the facade of a mosque at Qasba Mahso in West Dinajpur District of West Bengal, assigns the construction of a mosque to Rukn Khān (son of) 'Alāu'd-Dīn in A.H. 906 (1500-01 A.D.) during the reign of Sayyid Shāh al-Khān Abūl Muẓaffar Ḥusain Shāh as Sultān.

Rukn Khān, referred to in the inscription, hailed from Sylhet in Birbhum District and was the administrative head of the well-known city of Muẓaffarābād,

commander of the army and chief officer of Police at Fīrūzābād. He was the hero of the campaign for the subjugation of Kām̄rūp, Kām̄ta, Jāj̄nagar and Orissa. Inscriptions from Tribenī and Deb̄īkot also mention his name, suggesting his interest in building activities (Shamsud Din Ahmad, *Inscriptions of Bengal*, Vol. IV, Dacca, 1960, pp. 25–26, 190–91; *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal (JASB)*, Vol. XXXIX, 1870, p. 295; *JASB*, Vol. XLI, 1872, pp. 102–07).

No. C 101 from Gōrakhpūr, a district headquarters in Uttar Pradesh, written in Arabic and executed in fine Naskh in Ṭughrā characters, records the construction of a mosque during the reign of Abūl Muẓaffar Ḥusain Shāh in A.H. 920 (1514–15 A.D.). The epigraph does not provide the name of the builder. It may be also added that the inscription is not *in situ* and was brought from elsewhere to the present provenance.

Ex-GOND RĀJĀS OF NĀGPŪR - The Ex-Gond Rājās of Nāgpūr find their representation in the epigraph No. C 72 from Nāgpūr, a district headquarters in Maharashtra. It refers to the death of Rājā Burhān Shāh in 1796 A.D. He was the last ruler of the Gond kingdom who came to power in 1738 but the internal dissension led to his fall after a decade in 1748 A.D. when Raghūjī Bhosle, a Marāṭhā chief of Nāgpūr capitalized upon the opportunity and extinguished the Gond kingdom. Thus, Burhān Shāh was rendered a pensioner (*Maharashtra State Gazetteers, Nagpūr District*, Bombay, 1966, p. 67).

SINDHYĀS OF GWALIOR - The last provincial dynasty in the present group is that of the Sindhyās of Gwalior. According to No. C 50 from Karahal in Morena District of Madhya Pradesh, repairs to a well, situated in the *Garhī* of *Qaṣba* Karahal, were carried out during the time of Jangū Rāo Sindhyā in A.H. 1232 (1816–17 A.D.). The epigraph also records the name of the local saint Ḥaḍrat Ni'matu'llāh Mīr and other officials and artisans *viz.*, Srimant Rāja Krishn, Bābū Rāo Jiū, Bahādur Khān Jama'dār and Sītārām. This piece of information as contained in the record, is important for regional history. It indicates that the well had been attached to the saint's tomb, showing thereby Jangū Rāo Sindhyā's reverence for the saint.

MISCELLANEOUS - Among the miscellaneous epigraphs, No. C 2 from Amjhar Sharīf in Aurangabad District, Bihar, is a new epitaph, recording the death of a saintly figure Sayyid Shāh Abūl Ma'ālī *alias* Shāh Bhīkh in A.H. 1091 (1681 A.D.). No further details about the deceased are known from the sources available here.

No. C 4 from Koath in Rohtas District, Bihar, provides information regarding the death of Nawwāb Sayyid Nūru'l Ḥasan Khān Ṣāhib Ḥusainī Wāṣṭī Bilgrāmī in A.H. 1209 (1794 A.D.). It also records the name of the composer and engraver of the text, as Aḥsan. Originally, the Nawwāb or his family hailed from Bilgrām (in Hardoi District, Uttar Pradesh), and later migrated to Koath for settlement. No. C 5, an epitaph, again from the same place, belonging to the same family, points to the last

resting-place of Khairāt Fāṭima *alias* 'Ābida Bībī, daughter of late Nawwāb Sayyid Nūru'l Ḥasan Khān Bilgrāmī and wife of late Sayyid Āle Ḥusain Khān.

Among the miscellaneous records of Karnataka, No. C 37 from Sira in Tumkur District, refers to the demise of Sayyid 'Umar, son of Muḥammad Ilahdād in A.H. 904 (1499 A.D.). Unfortunately, the deceased could not be identified. Another inscription, No. C 43, from the same place speaks about the erection of a mosque called *Masjid-i-Shaikh Farīd* in A.H. 1108 (1696-97 A.D.). The builder Shaikh Farīd may be identified with Farīd Khān, brother of 'Ālam Khān Deccanī. He held the rank of 2,000, enjoying the title of Khān. Following the death of Aurangzeb, Farīd stood by A'zam Shāh in the fratricidal war and got further promotion. He died in harness in the battle of Akbarābād (*Tazkiratul Umara of Kewal Ram*, p. 13).

No. C 16 from Kōlār, a district headquarters, dated A.H. 1200 (1785-86 A.D.), records the construction of an inn called *Farkhunda Sarā* by Muḥammad 'Uṭhmān, while No. C 17 from the same place, assigns the construction of another *sarāi* to one Ishāque in A.H. 1216 (1801-02 A.D.). One more inscription, No. C 25 from Mulbāgal in the same district, recounts the erection of *Sarā-i-Hydarī* in A.H. 1220 (1805-06 A.D.) by Ishāque, referred to above. The builder Muḥammad Ishāque, who had a great credit for the work of public utility, passed away in A.H. 1220 (1805-06 A.D.), as evidenced by an epitaph, No. C 18, on his grave at Kōlār. These inscriptions, thus, constitute primary source material for regional history. The builders, referred to in the epigraphs, seem to have been under the service of the Sulṭāns of Mysore.

In Raichur District from Hanamsāgar comes the record, No. C 26, saying that the tomb of Shāh Abūl Ḥasan, a pious person, was erected in A.H. 1234 (1818-19 A.D.) following his death at Hanamsāgar.

In Madhya Pradesh, a damaged record, No. C 45 from Chandērī in Guna District, speaks about the death of Bībī (name lost) in A.H. 804 (1401 A.D.). Another inscription, No. C 44, from the same place, refers to the demise of Malik Ḥamza Baig in A.H. 895 (1490 A.D.), who appears to have been an important official under the Mālwa Sulṭāns.

From Bilādhāna in Vidisha District, is a badly damaged bilingual inscription, No. C 51, referring to the excavation of a well in the Faṣlī year 1261, corresponding to A.H. (1271)/1854-55 A.D., at the cost of Rupees 1212 and eight annas. The builder's name is unfortunately lost.

A cognizable number of miscellaneous records come from Maharashtra. No. C 65 from Panhāla in Kolhapur District, is a new record, speaking about the death of Ḥājī Mannān in A.H. 920 (1514-15 A.D.).

No. C 76 from Sūpā in Pune District, refers to the erection of the tomb of

a pious person Maṣṣūr by name, through the efforts of one Laṭīf Shāh in A.H. 1108 (1696–97 A.D.). Further, the builder is shown as one of the descendants of the saint.

No. C 52 from Āshṭī in Beed District, recounts that the boundary walls of the tomb of Shāh Fattāh Bukhārī were built with the efforts of Shāh ‘Ināyat in Faṣlī year 1182 (1772–73 A.D.). The builder was also a poet who composed the metrical text of this record. Details are lacking about the saint in the available hagiological works here. But the builder Shāh ‘Ināyat was one of the devoted followers of the saint, as inferred from the inscription.

No. C 74 from Nāgpūr, a district place, provides interesting pieces of information about the construction of a *Naqqār Khāna* (i.e. drum-house) at the behest of Rāja Sulaimān Shāh Bahādur, under the supervision of Ḥasan Khān. The work commenced in A.H. 1291 and completed in A.H. 1292 corresponding to Faṣlī year 1284 (1874 A.D.). The *Naqqār Khāna* was completed in four months’ time, bearing the expenses seven thousand, two hundred and fifteen rupees. The text was composed by a poet, pen-named Shuhrat. Thus, the epigraph is quite important for the local history of Nāgpūr, so also for its architectural history.

Among the miscellaneous records of Orissa, No. C 84 from Bhubnēśwar in Puri District (originally from Vidyadharpūr near Cuttack) is a bilingual inscription deposited in a museum, referring to the construction of a *pucca* well at the instance of Muḥammad Taqī Maṣḥhadī (i.e. of Maṣḥhad in Irān), the *Jāgīrdār* of *Fargana* Kodinda, in the Shuhūr year 1001, A.H. 1008 (1599 A.D.) for public utility. The well had been dug at Vidyadharpūr on the side of the old Jagannāth road for the use of pilgrims who thronged in large numbers at Puri during the *Rath-Jātra* (Car-festival) (Dr.M.A. Haque, *op. cit.*, p. 242). The record is quite important as it provides the name of the *jāgīrdār* of Kodinda during Akbar’s reign, setting an example of religious toleration and communal harmony as the counter-text in Proto-Oriya would have us believe.

No. C 82 from Semalpāḍa in Cuttack District, provides information that a mosque was erected by a person named Maḡṣūd Ufaqī in A.H. 1258 (1842–43 A.D.) and the text having been composed by Ḥasan ‘Alī.

In Uttar Pradesh, among the miscellaneous epigraphs, No. C 94 from Haswa in Fatehpur District, is a new discovery, saying that a mosque was built in A.H. 943 (1536–37 A.D.) by ‘Abdu’l Hādī for the merit of ‘Abdu’l Bārī in the next world. ‘Abdu’l Bārī was probably the father of the builder.

From Gorakhpūr, a district headquarters, comes the record, No. C 99, assigning the erection of a mosque to Khwāja Idrāk in the year A.H. 1044 (1634–35 A.D.).

From Fatehpūr, the district headquarters, comes the record No. C 91, speaking

about the construction of a mosque by one Husain Bakhsh Khān in A.H. 1195 (1780-81 A.D.).

In Kanpur District from Derāpūr is the epigraph, No. C 107, that refers to the construction of a mosque in A.H. 1253 (1837-38 A.D.) by Mīr Amān 'Alī.

In Jalaun District, Kālpī provides the inscription, No. C 106, referring to the erection of a Ka'ba-like mosque by Afḍal Muḥammad in A.H. 1261 (1845 A.D.).

An 'Idgāh was constructed in A.H. 1272 (1856 A.D.) at Lār in Deoria District as evidenced by an epigraph No. C 88. The record is silent about the builder's name. No. C 97 from Haswa in Fatehpur District, provides information about the renovation of a mosque in A.H. 1359 (1940-41 A.D.). It further hints at the fact that the mosque had originally been constructed in A.H. 650 (1252-53 A.D.). It is to be noted that the reference to the earlier date of erection is quite important in order to trace the history of Haswa in the light of the epigraph under study.

Coming to West Bengal, No. C 123 from Qasba Mahso in West Dinajpur District, is a fragmentary record, preserving the names of Taqīul Millat Shaikh Sulaimān. . . u'd-Dīn, Rashīdu'd-Dīn, Ishāq and Mīr Āfāq. Palaeographically, the record is datable to the 16th century A.D.

Another record from the same State is No. C 115, discovered at Chirail in West Dinajpur District, speaking about the construction of a mosque by Zīnatu'llāh in A.H. 1303, Bangla San 1292 corresponding to 1885 A.D. It further records the names of Muḥammad Ṣādiq Khān of Patna and Muḥammad Waḥīd Karīm al-Qādirī as inscribers of the text.

A. – COPPER-PLATES – 1989-90

14

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and alphabet	Remarks
	GUJARAT AHMEDABAD DISTRICT AHMEDABAD TAHSIL					
1	Ahmedābād. – Single plate deposited in the L. D. Institute of Indology. Acc. No. 540. Findspot : Kairā, Kheda District, Gujarat.	Paramāras of Mālwā	Sīyaka	[Vikrama] 1026, Āśvina ba. 15	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Fragmentary. In the absence of the first plate the exact nature of the grant cannot be known. It seems to record some grant made by the king the details of whose family and genealogy are lost in the missing plate. The name of <i>dāpaka</i> Kaṇhapaika is given at the end. (Published in <i>C.I.I.</i> , Vol. VII pt. 2, pp. 8 ff. and plate III).
2	Do. A set of two plates in the same Institute. Acc. No. 541 A & B.	Chaulukyas of Gujarāt	Chāmuṇḍarāja	Vikrama 1033	Do.	States that the king Chāmuṇḍarāja was the son of Mādhavī, the daughter of Chāhamāna prince Bhōja. Records the grant of land called Nāgarāja-kshētra for the worship and maintenance of a lamp in the Jaina temple. The gift was entrusted to Varuṇaśarmma for maintaining the above endowment.
3	Do. Do. Acc. No. 499 1 and 2.	.....	.....	Vikrama 1131, Chaitra śu. 15, Friday = 1075	Do.	Records the grant of lands in the village Sēvagrama. Also records the digging of a canal at the instance of the teacher

4	Do. Do. No. 537 A & B.	....	Vijayarājadēva	A.D., April 3. Vikrama 1160, Chaitra śu. 15, Monday Irregular	Do.	Mēgharāśi. Other details not clear. Records the grant of some land in the village Chāvaṇavāya to a brāhmaṇa by <i>Rājaputra</i> Pūrṇarāja belonging to Paramārajāti who was a subordinate of the king, on a lunar eclipse. The record was written by Tējala.
5	Do. A set of copper-plates deposited in the B. J. Institute of Research and Learning, Ahmedābād. Findspot : Viridi, Bhavnagar District, Gujarat. Acc. No. 14976-77.	Maitrakas of Valabhī	Kharagraha I	Samvat 297, Vaiśākha śu. 12	Sanskrit, Southern variety of Brāhmī	States that the grant was issued from Ujjayanī. It refers to Bhaṭārka, the founder of the Maitraka dynasty and mentions, in his line, Guhasēna, his son Dharasēna, his son and successor Śīlāditya, who was succeeded by his younger brother Kharagraha (I). Further it registers the grant of a well and a field situated to the east of the village of Chiñchānaka to a brāhmaṇa named Bhāva, son of Bhadra, a student of the Maitrāyaṇīya-śākhā of the Bhāguri-gōtra and a resident of Chiñchānaka. The <i>Dūtaka</i> of the grant was Dharasēna. The charter was written by <i>sandhivigrahi</i> Vatrabhāṭṭi. In characters of the 7th century A.D. (Published in <i>Proceedings of the Seventh All India Oriental Conference</i> , pp. 659 ff. and plate facing p. 670).

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and alphabet	Remarks
6	Do. Do. Findspot : Galwadan, Mehsana District, Gujarat. Acc. No. 15083.	Rāshtrakūṭas of Gujarat	<i>Suvarṇavarsha</i> Karkarāja	Śaka 736, Mahā-Vaiśākha, <i>Sōmōparāga</i> (lunar eclipse)	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Contains the eulogy of Gōvindarāja I, Karkarāja I, Dantidurgarāja, Kṛishnarāja, Gōvindarāja II, Dhruvarāja, Gōvindarāja III, his brother Indrarāja and his son and successor <i>Suvarṇavarsha</i> Karkarāja, the donor. States that while the king was at Khēṭaka, he donated a village named Vēṇuvaka, situated in Bhārukauchaka-dēśa to brāhmaṇa Bhaṭṭa-Nēnnasya, son of Bhaṭṭa-Jannaḍḍa. The donee was a resident of Kāñchī and was a member of the <i>Chāturvidya-Parishat</i> of that place. He belonged to Kāṇva-gōtra. The grant was made by the king for the merit and glory of his parents and himself and was intended for the performance of five <i>mahāyajñas</i> . The royal order was executed by <i>Bhaṭṭa</i> Drōṇavarmma. The charter was composed by Nēmāditya, son of <i>Kulaputraka</i> Durgabhaṭa. (Published in <i>Journal of the Oriental Institute</i> , Vol. XX, No. 3, Baroda, pp. 271 ff. and plates between pp. 274 and 275).

7	Do. Do. Findspot : Īḍar, Sabarkantha District, Gujarat. Acc. No. 13388.	Rāthōḍ	Gambhīrasinḥa	Vikrama 1875, Vaiśākha śu. 15	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Records the grant of certain privileges in the villages Dhōlavārī and Kupakui and the exemption of the same from certain taxes. The grant was composed by Parasādīrāma. (Published in <i>Svādhyāya</i> , Vol. XV, pp. 74 ff.).
ORISSA PURI DISTRICT BHUBANESWAR TAHSIL						
8	Bhubanēśvar – Copper-plate in the possession of Dr. K. S. Behera. Findspot : Not known.	Ādi-Bhañja	Narēndrabhañja	....	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Begins with the genealogy of the Bhañja family and records the royal grant of the village Tōyaṃpālli to a brāhmaṇa (name lost). In characters of about the 12 th century A.D.

B. – INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS – 1989-90

18

INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and alphabet	Remarks
	ANDHRA PRADESH NALGONDA DISTRICT DEVARAKONDA TALUK					
1	Bollāram. – Slab lying near a dilapidated Śiva temple.	Kākatīya	Pratāparudradēva	Śaka 1240 (wrong for 1242), Raudri, Māgha śu. 7, Friday = 1320 A.D., January 18	Telugu	Damaged. Mentions <i>mahāsāmanta</i> Cheruku Bōḷaya-reḍḍi and his preceptor (<i>guru</i>) (name not known). Also mentions the village Bōlavaram.
2	Gāgillapuram. – A pillar in front of the Āñjanēyasvāmi temple.	....	....	Śaka 12 . . , Sarvadhāri	Do.	Damaged and worn out. Probably refers to certain grant (details not known) by the son of Prāliṃggi. In characters of about the 13 th century.
3	Idampalli. – Pillar set up in a field outside the village.	Kandūri - Chōḍas	Udayādityadēva- Chōḍa-mahārāju	Śaka 1157, Manmatha, Bhādrapada ba. 11 Sunday = 1235 A.D., September 9	Do.	Gives the eulogy of the chief and records the royal grant of the village Nalladāmapalli as <i>sarvanamasya</i> for the worship and offerings to god Mahēśvara, for the merit of ruler's father Sōmanāthadēva (Published in <i>Śāsana Samputi</i> (Tel.) by B. N. Sastri, pp. 167-68).

4	Do. Do.	Cheruku chiefs	Bollireḍḍi	....	Do.	Records some gift (<i>datti</i>) as <i>sarvanamasya</i> for the worship and offerings to the deity Mahēśvaradēva by <i>sāmanta</i> Cheruku Bollireḍḍi. In characters of about the 13 th century A.D. (<i>Ibid.</i> pp. 169-70).
5	Kandukūru. – Pillar slab lying near Venkatayya's house.	Kākatīya	Pratāparudradēva	Śaka 1238, (wrong for 1236) Ānanda, Jyēshtha śu. 1, Thursday = 1314 A.D., May 16	Do.	Records the gift of taxes from several communities with the permission of <i>ashṭādaśaprajās</i> and <i>karanas</i> of Kandukūru for maintaining the worship and offerings to god Sōmanāthadēva. Also records the gift of wet lands yielding crops twice a year situated behind Kandukūru Rudrasamudram (<i>Ibid.</i> , pp. 262-64).
6	Koppōlu. – Slab lying near a tank opposite the Mutyālamma temple.	Kandūri - Chōḍas	Toṇḍaya-Chōḷa - mahārāju	Chālukya Vikrama year [17*], Āṅgīrasa	Do.	Registers a gift of land in the village Jālapaṭṭu, for the upkeep of the lake at Krōprōli and for the maintenance of Rudrēśvaradēvara-satra on the occasion of <i>Uttarāyaṇa-saṅkrānti</i> by Toṇḍaya-Chōḷa-mahārāju. The gift was entrusted to Chilyakamṭi Anamtaśaka(kti)-paṇḍita. In characters of about the 11th century A.D.

B. – INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS – 1989-90 – *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and alphabet	Remarks
7	Mēḍavaram. – Slab set up in a field outside the village.	Kākatīya	Rudradēva-mahārāju	Śaka 1226, Krōdhi, Māgha śu. 7, Wednesday = 1304 A.D., January 7	Do.	Damaged. Records the gift of land for the <i>ranga-bhōga</i> of the deity <i>Svayambhu</i> Sōmanāthadēva of Mēḍavaram by Mummaḍi Dēvarāju belonging to Karikāla-vaṇśa, Kāśyapa-gōtra and Mājavānvaya. The gift was made for the welfare of <i>mahāsāmanta</i> Immaḍi Bōlayareḍḍi of the Cheruku family.
8	Nasarlappalli. – Slab in a field belonging to Mohana Reddi.	....	....	Śaka 1152, Virōdhi, Āśvayuja, Friday	Do.	Records the gift of five <i>maruturus</i> of land near Gaṇḍamallaparājukālva for the offerings to god Mallinātha of Śrīparvatam by Gōpinārāyaṇa for the merit of his father Vīra Gaṇapati-mahārāju.
9	Paḍamaṭipalli. – Broken pillar lying by the side of a well.	Kandūri - Chōḍas	Bhīmadēva Chōḍa-mahārāju	Śaka 1157, Manmatha, Chaitra śu. 1, Thursday = 1235 A.D., March 22 (The <i>tithi</i> ended on the previous day)	Do.	Incomplete. Seems to record the gift of a betel-leaf garden to god Mallikārjunadēva of Śrīparvatam by the chief. (Published in <i>Śāsana Saṃpuṭi</i> by B. N. Sastri, pp. 161-63).

10	Pasunūru. – Slab in Shri Lakshmaiah's field in the village. NALGOND TALUK	....	....	....	Do.	Probably refers to some land grant (<i>vṛitti</i>). In late characters.
11	Chandupaṭṭa. – Pillar set up in front of the Mutyālamma temple.	....	....	Chāḷukya-Vikrama year 41, Krōdhi	Do.	Records the consecration of the deity Ādityadēva at Chaṇḍrapaṭṇa by Beḍagamaya-Mahādēva and registers the gift of four <i>puṭṭis</i> of land as well as one <i>maṇḍuturu</i> of wet land to Kēta Jeyya, on the occasion of <i>Uttarāyaṇa-saṁkrānti</i> .
12	Do. Same pillar (right side).	Kākatīya	Rudrama-mahādēvī	Śaka 1211, Virōdhi, Mārḡasīra śu. 12, Friday = 1289 A.D., November 25	Do.	Records the gift of wet and garden lands to the west of Rāsamudram for the food offerings and maintenance of a perpetual lamp to the god Sōmanāthadēva of Chaṇḍrupa[ṭṭa*] for the attainment of Śivalōka by both <i>mahāmaṇḍalēśvara</i> Rudrama-mahādēvī and Mallikārjunanāyaka by the latter's servant Puvula Mummaḍi. (Published in <i>Studies in Indian Epigraphy</i> Vol. I, pp. 40 ff. and plate facing p. 41).

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and alphabet	Remarks
13	Cheruvugattu. – On a big boulder before the entrance into the <i>garbhagriha</i> of Pārvatī Jaḍalarāmaṅgēśvara temple.	....	....	....	Do.	Badly damaged and worn out. Mentions a certain Prithivīśvara. In characters of the 13 th -14 th century A.D.
14	Do. Do.	....	....	Raktākshi, Śrāvaṇa śu. 15, Sunday	Do.	Damaged. States that Chintala Sabbi-seṭṭi built a temple (<i>nagaru</i>) for the deity Rāmēśvara and raised a <i>śikhara</i> , for the merit of his parents. In late characters.
15	Dōmalapalli. – Pillar lying in the middle of the village.	Chiefs of Rēcherla	Śingabhūpāla	....	Sanskrit and Telugu, Telugu	Damaged and worn out. Seems to record the gift of 20 <i>nivarttanas</i> of land and a <i>ghaṭi-yantra</i> (water-wheel) to the deity Kēśavadēva. Also registers the grant of 5 <i>maṇḍuturus</i> of land, garden and a well to the deity at Cherlapalli-sthala. In characters of the 13 th century A.D.
16	Guḍivāḍa. – A broken pillar lying in front of a Śiva temple.	....	....	....	Do.	Damaged and incomplete. Seems to record the gift of some lands in the village Guḍivāḍa for the <i>aṅgaraṅga</i> -[<i>bhōga*</i>] of the deity (name lost). Also

17	Palivela. – Slab lying in front of the Chennakēśava temple outside the village.	Kākatīya	Pratāpa-rudradēva-mahārāju	Śaka 1226, Krōdhi, Chaitra śu. 5, Thursday = 1304 A.D, March 12	Telugu	mentions an individual Mallanāyaka. Other details are lost. Do.
18	Parada. – Pillar set up in front of the Āñjanēyasvāmi temple outside the village.	Chālukyas of Kalyāṇa	Jagadēkamalla	Jagadēkamalla Regnal year 7, Raktākshi, Paushya ba. 15, Sunday	Sanskrit and Telugu, Telugu	Incomplete. Registers a grant of land as <i>ṽṛitti</i> to Chennakēśava-perumāḷ of Palavera along with income from taxes from these lands, as <i>sarvamānya</i> , by Chakragāla Vallabhayaleṃka, the <i>Śrīvaishṇavas</i> of the eighteen countries and the <i>ubhaya-nānādēśi-pekkandru</i> (merchants). Also records the gift of income derived from the arecanut and betel-leaves crops.
						Eulogises the Kandūri-chōḍa chief Udayana-Chōḍa-mahārāju, a <i>mahā-maṇḍalēśvara</i> of the king. Seems to record the grant of lands in the subdivision Chōḍalēṭa-70, to the east of the division Bāḍamu-1000 by the chief to the <i>Karaṇa</i> Brahmadēva on the occasion of <i>Uttarāyaṇa-saṅkrānti</i> . Also specifies the distribution of the land in equal shares to different individuals. In characters of the 12 th century A.D.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and alphabet	Remarks
19	Do. Do.	Kandūri-Chōḍas	Udayaṇa-Chōḍa	....	Telugu	Records the construction of lake Mallasamudram in the three shares of land including the one of the priest. Out of the fourth share of land of the state, several pieces were donated as <i>vr̥ittis</i> on solar-eclipse for the food offerings and worship to various deities, viz., Abhinava Mallikārjunadēva, Śaṅkaradēva and Kēśavadēva. Also states that several beneficiaries of the <i>vr̥ittis</i> were to be served by the <i>kāṁpus</i> (cultivators) of the village. The <i>agrahāra</i> Paṇḍā in which the gift lands lay is stated to have been included in the sub-division of Āmanikaṇṭi-70, a division of Kandūru-1000. These pieties were done by Śrīkaraṇa Brammadēva for the merit of his father Mallaparāju. In characters of the 12 th century A.D.
20	Vallāla. - Pillar set up in front of a dilapidated Śiva temple outside the village.	Do.	Malla	Śaka 1020 (<i>am̐bar-āmbak ākāśa-śaśāṅka</i>)	Sanskrit, Telugu	Incomplete. Gives a lengthy genealogy of the chiefs of Eruva family. It begins with Bhīma-Chōḍa, the lord of Pānugallu. In that line came Malla who had three

4-1-6						wives. The chief Malla is stated to have granted the village Ollāla as an <i>agrahāra</i> to the minister Appanārya son of Annapārya belonging to Ātrēya-gōtra for the <i>raṅga-bhōga</i> of the deity Kēśavadēva, consecrated by him. This <i>agrahāra</i> village was provided with <i>viprakhaṇḍika</i> with canals full of water, a tank and a mango garden. In the above village, a Vaishṇava temple decorated with <i>śāla-gōpurās</i> and <i>śāla-bhañjikās</i> is said to have been raised. Also records the grant of a village (name not clear) along with a tank on the western side and a new tank on the southern side. (Published in <i>Ep. Andh.</i> , Vol. IV, pp. 55 ff.).
21	Do. Do.	Chālukyas of Kalyāṇa	Tribhuvana-malladēva	Chālukya-Vikrama year 22, Īśvara, Jyēsthā śu. 5, Sunday = 1097 A.D., May 17 f.d.t. .74	Telugu	Gives an eulogy of Kandūri chief Mallikārjuna-Chōḍa and records the endowment of land situated in the village Eṇḍapalli for <i>havis</i> , <i>bali</i> and <i>archanā</i> to the deity Kēśvadēva installed by Appana-Peggadlu, the head of the village Vallāla-agrahāra in Āmanikaṇṭi-70. <i>Ibid.</i>

B. – INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS – 1989-90 – *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and alphabet	Remarks
22	Do. Do. PRAKASAM DISTRICT KANIGIRI TALUK	.....	.....	Śaka 1020, [Ī]śvara	Do.	Records the gift of hundred sheep for maintaining two lamps to the god Kēśavadēva, by Appana Peggāḍa and another by his wife Abbama on the occasion of <i>uttarāyaṇa-saṁkrānti</i> . Also states that Kāpa-bōya, son of Bramma-bōya undertook to supply two <i>mānikas</i> of ghee daily, in order to maintain the lamps. This was written by <i>sūtradhāri</i> Javerapāchāryya. <i>Ibid.</i>
23	Gōsulavīḍu. – Slab lying in a field to the east of the village.	Vijayanagara	Bukkarāya-oḍayalu	Śaka 1236, Ānanda, Vaiśakha śu. 5, Thursday (Irregular)	Do.	Records the gift of land at Siṁgaṁpāṭi, for the worship and food-offerings to the deities Mallikārjunadēva and Bhīmēśvaradēva of Gōsuvīḍu by Iḍumakamṭi-Gaṅgi-reḍḍi, the servant (<i>baṁṭu</i>) of the king. The above gift was made for the merit of his father Peḍḍi-reḍḍi and his mother Chānasāni. (Published in <i>NDI.</i> , pt. II, KG 7.).

	BIHAR ROHTASGARH DISTRICT ROHTASGARH TAHSIL					
24	Rohtāsgarh. – Rohtas fort. On the gate of the Mansingh Palace.	....	....	Vikrama 1654 (<i>ambōdh -</i> <i>īshu-ras-</i> <i>ēndu</i>), Chaitra ba. 6, Monday = 1597 A.D., March 28	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	In embossed characters. Records the completion of the construction of the main gate of the Rohitāsgarh fort and refers to the king and his priest Balabhadra, son of Śrīdhara.
	GUJARAT AHMEDABAD DISTRICT AHMEDABAD TAHSIL					
25	Ahmedābād. – L. D. Institute Museum. Pedestals without images kept in the store-room. No. 1. Acc. No. 1174.	....	....	Vikrama 1126, Vaiśākha ba. 11, Saturday = 1070 A.D., May 9 f.d.t. 28	Do.	Records that a Jaina image (not specified) was caused to be made probably by <i>Amātya</i> Samtuka, son of <i>Mahattama</i> (name not clear). Other details are not clear.
26	Do. Do. No. 2. Acc. No. 1225.	....	....	Vikrama 1160	Do.	Records the obeisance of <i>śrēshṭhi</i> Nāga, belonging to Chandrakula and the lineage of Vīrarudrāchārya, and others including <i>śrāvikā</i> Pāhikālū to nātha.

B. – INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS – 1989-90– *Contd.*

28

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and alphabet	Remarks
27	Do. Do. No. 3. Acc. No. 198/B.	....	....	Vikrama 1230, Chatira ba. 7, Thursday = 1173 A.D., April 6 f.d.t. 56	Do.	Records that an image of Supārśvasvāmi was caused to be made for the welfare of the family consisting of <i>śrē'</i> Yaśōdēva of the Nāṇakīya-gachchha, Ṭhakura-gōtra and Ukēśa-jñāti, his son Jājū, latter's wife Jālū, their son Vāhaḍa, and an elder brother probably of Jājū by name Āmbaḍa and his wife Hāsala. The image was consecrated by Ratnēśvarasūri. Mentions Mālhu of the Chaitra-gachchha in the same context.
28	Do. Do. On the pedestals of marble images. No. 1. Acc. No. 1178.	Vāghēla	Jayasingha	Vikrama 1285, Jyēshṭha ba. 7, Friday = 1228 A.D., May 26 f.d.t. 51	Do.	States that the image of Jaysinghadēva (bearing the record) was caused to be made by <i>Ṭha'</i> Vīlhaṇa.
29	Do. Do. No. 2. Acc. No. 1185.	....	....	Do.	Do.	States that the image of Śrīyādēvī was caused to be made by <i>Ṭha'</i> Vīlhaṇa.

30	Do. Do. No. 3. Acc. No. 1186.	....	....	Do.	Do.	States that the image of Jasadēvī was caused to be made by <i>Ṭha'</i> Vīlhaṇa.
31	Do. Do. Stone slab probably depicting a warrior. Acc. No. 1094.	....	....	Vikrama 1350	Do.	Damaged. Probably records the death of a hero. Details are not clear.
32	Do. Do. On the pedestal of an image kept in the store-room. Acc. No. 38.	....	....	Vikrama 1357, Vaiśākha ba. 5, Friday = 1301 A.D., April 28 f.d.t. .08	Do.	Mentions Lyahaṇasīha, son of Bāghā and Śrī Pāghē. Records that the image of Manasavarta (Muni-suvrata) - svāmi was caused to be made by Lāshāka.
33	Do. Do. On the pedestal of an image of Nēminātha. Acc. No. 1095.	....	....	Vikrama 1626, Mārgasīrsha śu. 5, Sunday = 1569 A.D., November 13	Do.	Mentions <i>bhaṭṭāraka</i> Vijayakīrtti, his disciple <i>bha'</i> Śubhachandra and the latter's disciple <i>bha'</i> Sumatikīrtti, all belonging to Mūlasaṃgha. Sarasvatīgachchha and Balātkāragaṇa. Records the perpetual obeisance of the <i>Samgha</i> . Seems to record some pious act by a certain ruler by name Āsakarāṇa at the instance of the last mentioned pontiff. Two lines engraved separately record the perpetual obeisance of Brahmarāṅgā to Nēminātha. <i>Bāl</i> Vīra mentioned here seems to be his wife.

B. – INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS – 1989-90 – *Contd.*

30

INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and alphabet	Remarks
34	Do. Do. Engraved on the right side of a standing image of Tārā.	....	....	....	Do.	Records the Buddhist creed <i>yē dharmmā hētu</i> . In characters of 8 th -9 th century A.D.
35	Do. Do. On the <i>prabhāvaḷī</i> of a seated Buddha image in <i>dhyāna-mudrā</i> . Acc. No. 1104.	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Do.
36	Do. On a slab preserved in the same Museum. Acc. No. 13.	....	....	....	Do.	Gives the genealogy of the Prāgvāṭa family and mentions Yaśōdēva, Mahādēva, etc. States that the eulogy was composed by the royal poet (name lost), son of Malladēva and engraved by <i>sūtra</i> Haripāla. In characters of about the 12 th century A.D.
37	Do. Do. On a fragment of a pedestal. Acc. No. 11.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>putra pāri' nāma</i> in line 1 and <i>Pārśvanāthasya</i> in line 2. In characters of about the 13 th century A.D.
38	Do. On a stone slab lying in the B. J. Institute of Learning and Research.	Mughal	Akbar	[Vikrama] . . 52, Śaka 1517 Phālgunā śu. 2, Saturday =	Do.	Indifferently engraved. Seems to record some benefaction. Number 486 appearing in line 8 seems to refer to so many rupees spent for some charitable act.

39	Do. On a slab kept in the same Institute. Findspot : Sihumjam, Kheda District, Gujarat. Acc. No. 13392.	....	Ahmad <u>Shāh</u>	1460 A.D., February 23 f.d.t. 34 1. Vikrama 1725, Māgha śu. 1, Thursday = 1669 A.D., January 21 f.d.t. 76 2. Vikrama 1726 Vaiśākha śu. 3, Thursday = 1669 A.D., April 22 f.d.t. 20	Do.	Other details not clear. Refers to the reign of <i>Subēdār Rājā</i> Dāmāji under Mumatkhān, the <i>navāb</i> of Ahmedābād. Records the commencement and completion of erection of a well respectively on the given dates by the members of a family of <i>Paṭēls</i> whose genealogy is given.
40	Do. On a slab kept in the Samskāra Bhavan.	Mughal	<i>Pātasāhā</i> Salēma	Vikrama 1672	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Refers to the son (name not clear) <i>samī'</i> Ra(i)shabhadāsa belonging to the Ōsavatrā-jñāti, Vṛiddha-śākhā and Lōḍhā-gōtra. Records that Rūpaśrī, Kōḍā and Kēsara, the wives of <i>samī'</i> Rūpacharīda, son of (name not clear) committed self immolation (<i>sāgamna</i>) on the banks of Sabhamati (Sābarmatī) in the city of Ahmedābād.

B. – INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS – 1989-90 – *Contd.*

32

INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and alphabet	Remarks
41	Do. On a stone slab fixed on the rightside wall at the entrance of Haṭhisimṅha temple.	....	....	Vikrama 1903 Māgha ba. 11, Friday Irregular	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records the construction of a <i>chaitya</i> for Dharmanātha in the outskirts of the city of Ahmedābād by Harakumārikā, wife of the deceased Haṭhisimṅha whose genealogy is given. It is stated that several Jaina images were installed in the temple. The consecration ceremony was conducted by Śāntisāgarasūri. Gives a detailed account of various rituals performed in the temple on different days. Mentions the composer, writer and the engraver at the end.
42	Do. Do. BARODA DISTRICT BARODA TAHSIL	....	....	Do.	Gujarātī, Nāgarī	Purport same as in No. 41 above.
43	Baroḍa. – On the back of the marble image of Kubēra kept in the Dept. of Ancient History and Archaeology, M. S. University, Baroda.	Mughal	Dārāshako	Vikrama 1714, Śaka 1579, Uttarāyaṇa, Phālguṇa śu. 1, Monday = 1658 A.D., February 22 f.d.t. .08	Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgarī	Indifferently engraved. Records the construction of a temple for Śāntinātha and some repairs carried out at the instance of the Jain pontiff Śrī-[Rāja]ratna, whose lineage is given.

	KHEDA DISTRICT NADIAD TAHSIL					
44	Gutal. – On a stone slab fixed into the wall above the entrance to the main <i>garbhagriha</i> of Vaidyanātha Mahādēv mandir.	.....	.....	Vikrama 1682, Phālguna	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Begins with salutation to Gaṇēśa. Probably records the construction of Vaidyanātha temple. Details not clear.
45	Nadiad. – Stone slab fixed in a niche (on the left side) of the step-well in Ahmedabad bazar (near Machli market).	Sultāns of Gujarat	Musafar	Vikrama 15[72], Śaka 1437, Vaiśākha śu. 13, Monday = 1516 A.D., April 20 f.d.t. .09	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Partly worn out. Commences with a description of <i>Stambhatīrtha</i> (Cambay). Gives the genealogy of Vēṇidāsa belonging to Gūrjara Vṛiddha-śākhā and extols his virtues. Also records that Vēṇidāsa together with his wife Amarī, sons and daughters and some merchants (<i>sādhu</i>) constructed a step-well (<i>vāpī</i>).
46	Do. Marble stone slab fixed in a niche in the step-well near Khēta-talāb.	.....	.....	1. Vikrama 1908, Śaka 1774, Phālguna śu. 4 Monday = 1852 A.D., February 23 f.d.t. 28 2. Vikrama 1912, Viśākha śu. 3	Sanskrit, Nāgarī, Gujarātī, English, Roman	Trilingual. Records that the step-well (<i>vāpikā</i>) was caused to be made by Ajubhāī, son of Prabhudāsa and grandson of Śaṁkara-dāsa, who was the city prefect (<i>Nagarādhikāri</i>) of Nata-pattana (Nadiad) for his merit and for the benefit of all beings. The work commenced on the first and was completed on the second date.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and alphabet	Remarks
47	Do. – On the pedestal of an image of Ambikā fixed in a niche at the entrance of the same step-well.	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Reads : <i>Ambikādevī</i> . In late characters.
48	Pīj. – On a pillar in the <i>ardha-maṇḍapa</i> of the Kapilēśvara Mahādev temple.	....	....	Vikrama 1350, Chaitra ba. [9], Sunday = 1294 A.D., March 21	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Probably records some service rendered to the temple by certain individuals (names not clear).
49	Do. – On the left side pillar in the same temple.	....	....	Vikrama 1528	Do.	Mentions <i>sūtradhāra</i> Rājāla.
50	Do. – On the right side pillar in the above temple.	....	....	....	Do.	Records fulfilling successfully of an obligation by Kēśavaji and others obviously to the lord Kapilēśvara. In late characters.
	PETLAD TAHSIL					
51	Petlad. – On a stone slab fixed into the wall of the Arjuna <u>Shāh</u> Mausoleum.	Tughluq	Ghīyasuddin Tughluq	Vikrama 1380, Pausha ba. 7	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Bilingual. Partly worn out. Refers to the reign of the king stationed at Yōginīpura. Mentions a certain . . . daradīn, Abūbaka,

4-1-7a						Ahamadamīra and Usamāna Shīrāje. Other details not clear. (For Arabic and Persian portion see <i>A.REp.</i>, 1975-76 No. D 114).
52	Do. On a marble slab fixed into a niche of a step-well.	....	<i>Pātasāha</i> ...	Vikrama [1755], Kali 4799, Āśvina śu. 13, Friday = 1698 A.D., October 7	Sanskrit, Nāgarī, Arabic and Persian	Bilingual. Partly worn out. Refers to the reign of a Muslim ruler of Gujarat. The first two verses praise lord Gaṇēśa. Followed by this is the description of the town of Pedapatta (Petlād). Extols munificence of Nāgara brāhmaṇas of the town. Records the construction of a beautiful step-well at Supēdapatta by Rāmaji, son of Bhīmaji for providing drinking water to the residents of the town. Mentions a number of individuals (names given) in this connection. Also mentions the engraver (name not clear).
53	Do. – A step on the southern side of the Vaijyanātha mahādēva temple.	....	....	Vikrama 1840, Māgha ba. 4	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Records the setting up of the step by Kishorēdāsa, son of Purushōttamadāsa.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and alphabet	Remarks
54	Pipalāva. – On a stone slab fixed inside a niche (left side) of the tank in front of the Āshāpurīmātā mandir.	....	....	Vikrama 1822, Phālguna śu. 15, Sunday = 1764 A.D., March 17 (<i>tithi</i> ended on previous day)	Do.	Records that the <i>arō</i> (probably a tank) at the temple of Aśāpurī was caused to be constructed by two residents (names not clear) of the town of Petlad for the benefit of the public. Further it is stated that a sum of Rupees 31,200 was spent on the work.
55	Do. On a stone slab fixed at the entrance of the <i>Dharmaśāla</i> adjacent to the above temple.	....	....	Vikrama 1846, Śrāvaṇa ba. 13, Wednesday = 1890 A.D., August 13	Do.	Records the construction of a <i>dharmaśāla</i> (chaultry) for the public utility. Details not clear.
56	Sōjitra. – On the pedestal of an image of Śāmtinātha kept in the Digambara Nēminātha mandir.	....	....	Vikrama 1665, Māgha śu. 3, Saturday = 1609 A.D., January 28	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records the perpetual obeisance to Śāmtinātha by <i>ba'</i> Javā and <i>ba'</i> Varṇti at the instance of <i>guru</i> Śrī Vādibhūṣaṇa of Mūlasaṅgha.
57	Do. On the pedestal of a standing image of a <i>tīrthaṅkara</i> fixed into the wall in the same temple.	....	....	Vikrama 1632, Vaiśākha ba. 7, Friday = 1576 A.D.,	Do.	Records the perpetual obeisance of certain individuals belonging to Humbaḍa-jñāti at the instance of <i>bha'</i> Śrī Sumati-kīrtti, disciple of <i>bha'</i> Śubhachandra belonging to

				March 4 (The month was <i>Pūrṇimānta</i>)		Mūlasaṁgha, Sarasvatīgachchha and Balātkāragāṇa.
58	Do. On a <i>pādukā</i> fixed on a platform in the above temple.	.....	.....	Vikrama 1707, Āśvina ba. 13, Sunday = 1650 A.D., October 13	Do.	Partly worn out. Records the making of the foot-prints in the village Sōjitra at the instance of a disciple of <i>bha</i> ^a Śrī Bhūshaṇa belonging to the Kāyastha-saṁgha and Śrī Rāmasēnānvaya.
59	Do. On the pedestal of an image of Dharaṇēndra in the same temple.	.....	.....	Vikrama 1929, Śaka 179[4], Vaiśākha śu. 11, Sunday = 1872 A.D., May 19	Do.	Records the installation of the image of <i>Yaksha</i> Dharaṇēndra obviously at the instance of Śrī Amarēndrakīrtti, disciple of .sakīrtti, disciple of Dēvēndrakīrtti, disciple of Surēndrakīrtti belonging to Kāshṭāsaṁgha, Nanditagachchha, Vidyāgaṇa, and Rāmasēn-ānukramaṇī.
60	Do. On the pedestal of a standing <i>tīrthaṅkara</i> in the same temple.	.....	.....	.....	Do.	Records the perpetual obeisance of <i>paṇḍita</i> Śrī Vimalachandra and also of a lady (name not clear) who is described as grandmother. In late characters.
	KARNATAKA BIDAR DISTRICT BHALKI TALUK					
61	Doṅgāpura. – Stone built into the basement of Hanumān temple.	.....	.....	.....	Kannāḍa	Incomplete. Refers to <i>vaḍara-rājya</i> . In characters of about the 12 th century A.D.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and alphabet	Remarks
62	Hālahalli. - Slab standing in front of Hanumān temple.	Chālukyas of Kalyāṇa	Bhūlōkamalla	....	Do.	Gives an eulogy of the chief Hajja-nṛipa and refers to his son (name not clear).
63	Kaṇajagi. - Stone set up in the upper portion of the door frame in the <i>maṭha</i>.	....	....	....	Do.	Refers to Saṁganabasavamāṭha. In late characters.
64	Khānāpura. - Stones built into the floor inside the Mailāra Mallanṇa temple. No. 1.	....	....	....	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Mentions Bāpājī Rabājī. Do.
65	Do. No. 2.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Āshumanagōrī</i> . Do.
66	Do. No. 3.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Kulkaṇṇī Bhīmarāva Dāḍagī</i> . Do.
67	Do. No. 4.	....	....	....	Do.	Mentions Guṇḍarāvarāya and Pāḍēghara Gaṇachi. Do.
68	Do. No. 5.	....	....	....	Do.	Mentions Raṁganātha. Do.
69	Do. No. 6.	....	....	....	Do.	Mentions Ragirāma and Amvāmshōlī. Do.
70	Do. No. 7.	....	....	....	Do.	Mentions Nāgō Lakshmaṇarāva. Do.

71	Do. No. 8.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Chātāmaṇa Kēśavapūja</i> . Do.
72	Do. No. 9.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads <i>Vhināyaka</i> [<i>Nārāya</i>]ṇa <i>kaḍala</i> . Do.
73	Do. No. 10.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: [<i>Cham</i>]pā <i>Vāgamāre Bārsī</i> . Do.
74	Do. No. 11.	....	....	....	Do.	Damaged. Reads: <i>Samaṇa</i> in line No. 1. Do.
75	Do. NO. 12.	....	....	....	Do.	Damaged. Reads: <i>Janārdhana</i> in line No. 1. Do.
76	Do. No. 13.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Agāsīkar</i> . Do.
77	Do. No. 14.	....	....	....	Do.	Reads: <i>Nānāsēṭī</i> in line 1. Do.
78	Yankurā. – Slab lying in the field of Mallāri Rāmachandra (Survey No. 83).	....	....	....	Kannāḍa	Seems to be incomplete. Refers to Bhāvanāgi Yakshi and contains part of an imprecatory verse. In characters of about the 14 th century A.D.
	BIDAR TALUK					
79	Kapalāpura. – Stone lying by the side of the canal near the field of Mallisēṭṭi Kolar (Survey No. 67).	....	....	....	Do.	Refers to the priest of the god Kālēśvara. In characters of about the 12 th century A.D.

B. – INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS – 1989-90 – *Contd.*

40

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and alphabet	Remarks
80	Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Only the imprecatory portion is available. In characters of about the 11 th century A.D.
	HUMNABAD TALUK					
81	Banahalli. – Slab set up in the Rāmaṅgēśvara temple.	Chālukyas of Kalyāṇa	Bhūlōkamalla [Sōmēśvara III]	Regnal year 4, Saumya, Kārttika Puṇṇami, Monday = 1129 A.D., October 28 f.d.t. .06	Do.	Incomplete. Eulogises a chief (name lost) born in the family of <i>mahāmaṇḍlēśvara</i> Bānarāja, lord of Khāṇḍava-maṇḍala. Refers to [god] Bibbēśvara.
82	Do. Broken stone piece kept inside the same temple.	....	....	....	Do.	Fragmentary and incomplete. Contains parts of the invocatory verse <i>namastuṅga</i> , etc. and the <i>praśasti</i> . In characters of about the 12 th century A.D.
83	Belekhērā. – <i>Mahāsatī</i> stone kept in front of Govt. Higher Primary School.	....	....	....	Do.	Seems to record the death of Nāmarāja's daughter. In characters of about the 16 th century A.D.

84	Bimalkhēḍa. – Slab standing in front of Kālappa Jatappa Narasappa's house.	....	Mallarasa	Śaka 981, Vikrama, Pushya	Do.	Incomplete. Gives the eulogy of the chief described as the lord of Bhōgavatīpura.
85	Chītaguppa. – Stone set up in the Mahādēva temple.	....	....	1) Śaka 1656, Ānanda, Vaiśakha śu. 13, Monday (Irregular)	Sanskrit (corrupt), Nāgarī	Records the construction of a Śiva temple and a well by Śrī Kṛishṇagiri <i>mahanta</i> (pontiff) when Śrī Malārārāva Rāyājī was the <i>Jahagīrdār</i> .
86	Gāndhinagara. – Stone kept inside the Hanumān temple.	....	....	Durmati, Chaitra śu. 13, Friday	Do.	Refers to a temple (<i>dēula</i>) and probably to the consecration of a deity (<i>pratishṭā</i>). In late characters.
87	Jalasāṅgavi. – A sculpture in the Mahādēva temple.	Chālukyas of Kalyāṇa	Vikramāditya VI	....	Kannaḍa	Refers to Viṣṇuvardhana in line 3. In characters of about the 11 th century A.D.
88	Markhal. – Slab set up in front of the Hanumān temple.	Do.	Tribhuvanamalla (Vikramāditya VI)	Year 3, Vikrama, Kārttika śu. 8, Monday (Irregular)	Do.	Refers to <i>mahāmaṇḍalēśvara</i> Goṅkarasa of Khāṇḍava-maṇḍala, belonging to the family of the Bāṇas and describes the greatness of Hejja, probably a local chieftain.
89	Minakhēra. – Stone lying behind the house of Shri Gundappa, son of Hanumantappa Vaddar.	....	....	....	Telugu	Seems to refer to the assignment of eight <i>mattars</i> of land to a certain Kumāra Mallothu. Other details are lost. In characters of about the 16 th century A.D.

B. - INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS - 1989-90 - *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and alphabet	Remarks
90	Udamanalli. - Stone lying in the field of Narasappa, son of Jatappa.	....	....	....	Kannaḍa	Gives the eulogy of a chief, who is described as the lord of Bhōgavatīpura. In characters of about the 11 th century A.D.
91	Do. Another stone in the same place.	....	....	....	Do.	Records the gift of 10 <i>kaṁbhas</i> of land to a priest. Other details not clear. In characters of about the 12 th century A.D.
	GULBARGA DISTRICT CHITTAPUR TALUK					
92	Sannati. - Engraved on a slab used for installing the Kālikāmbā image in the Chandralāmba temple.	Maurya	Aśoka	....	Prakrit, Brāhmī	Four edicts engraved on two sides of the slab. One side contains portions of the XII and XIV rock-edicts of this emperor. The diction and orthography clearly follow the Erraguḍi version. The other side contains portions of the texts of separate rock-edicts already known from Jaugada and Dhauli. This is the third version since it differs somewhat from the other two in diction, orthography and grammar. Of these two separate edicts, edict I contains instructions to judicial officers and edict II is meant to give assurance to the border people. In characters of the

	RAICHUR DISTRICT LINGSUGUR TAHSIL					3 rd century B.C. Published in <i>The Indian Historical Review</i> , Vol. XIV, Nos. 1-2, pp. 36 ff.
93	Jaldurg. – Slab fixed into the gate of the fort. Impression received from Superintending Epigraphist for Arabic and Persian Inscriptions, A.S.I., Nagpur.	Mughal	Ālamgīr Ghāzī, Aurangzeb	A.H. 1111	Hindī, Nāgarī	Bilingual. Mentions the names of Bandāsingh, the son of Chitrāṅgada Bundēla and the emperor. For the Persian version see C 32 below.
	MADHYA PRADESH MORENA DISTRICT SHEOPUR TAHSIL					
94	Karahal. – Slab built into the eastern pillar of the Dargah in the fort.	....	<i>Mahārāja Śrī- Daulatarāvajī</i>	Vikrama 1660, Śaka 1745, Vaiśākha śu. 1, Tuesday (Irregular)	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Records the excavation of a well by Rāmachandra Brahmājī the son of Vāsava-Brahmājī during the reign period of the king.

B. – INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS – 1989-90 – *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and alphabet	Remarks
95	VIDISHA DISTRICT GANJ BASODA TAHSIL Bilādhāna. – Slab built into the water-wheel (inner side) of the Panchayat well (near the field of Śrī Rājārām). Impression received from Superintending Epigraphist for Arabic and Persian Inscriptions, A.S.I., Nagpur. MAHARASHTRA KOLHAPUR DISTRICT PANHALA TAHSIL	....	....	Phasli 1261	Do.	Bilingual. In embossed characters. Records the excavation of a well at a cost of rupees one thousand two hundred twelve and eight aṇās. For the Persian version see C 51 below.
96	Panhāla. – Graveyard near the dargah of Haḍrat Sa'du'd-Dīn. Headstones of Graves, No. 1. Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Do. See No. C. 66. In late characters.
97	Do. No. 2. Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Do. See No. C 67. Do.
98	Do. No. 3. Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Do. See No. C 68. Do.

99	Do. No. 4. Do. LATUR DISTRICT UDGIR TALUK	....	....	....	Do.	Do. See No. C 69. Do.
100	Devōni. – Slab built into the <i>maṇḍapa</i> of the temple of Mahādēva on the bank of river Dēvanadī.	Chālūkyas of Kalyāṇa	[Tribhuvana]-malladēva	1. Puṇṇame, Sunday 2. Raktākshi, Chaitra	Kannada	Damaged and incomplete. Seems to record some grant for the repairs, music etc., to the deity Śāntināthadēva, in the presence of ... Siddhāntadēva. Further, it also records gift of lands to the same deity by different persons. In characters of about the 12 th century A.D.
101	Do. Do.	Do.	Do.	Lunar eclipse, Monday	Do.	Fragmentary. Seems to register some gift to the god Śāntinātha in the presence of one ...Dhyānamunīndra, probably by Akkabbe. Do.
102	Do. Do.	Do.	Do.	....	Do.	Do. Records eulogy of the king. All other details are lost. Do.
103	Do. Stone preserved in the Jumma Masjid.	....	....	....	Do.	Much damaged and worn out. Mentions the place Muḷugunda. Do.
104	Togri. – A stone near Kallēśvara temple on the bank of a river.	....	....	....	Do.	Seems to register the grant of five <i>mattars</i> of land for the purpose of food-offerings to the temple of Mārttāṇḍa-Jinālaya. Do.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and alphabet	Remarks
105	Udgīr. – Engraved on the pedestal of a Jaina image in the Jaina mandir.	....	....	Vikrama 1548, Vaiśākha śu. 3	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Probably records the obeisance of <i>bhaṭṭāraka</i> Śrī Jinachandra of Mūla-saṅgha and other devotees.
106	Do. Engraved on the pedestal of the image of Pārśvanātha kept in the same mandir. NAGPUR DISTRICT NAGPUR TAHSIL	....	....	Vikrama 1581, Māgha ba. .	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Gives the genealogy of the preceptors belonging to Mūlasaṅgha, Sarasvatī-gachcha, Balātkāragana and Kundakund-ānvaya. Further it refers to the making of the image on which the record is engraved.
107	Nāgpūr. – Seal kept in the office of the Superintending Archaeologist, Excavation Branch. Findspot: Sanghol, Dist. Ludhiana, Punjab. OSMANABAD DISTRICT BHOM TAHSIL	....	....	....	Prakrit, Brāhmī	Worn out. Details lost. In characters of about the 2 nd century A.D.
108	Bhoom. – Slab fixed on the wall of Siddhēśvar mandir.	....	....	Śaka 1679, Īśvara, Mārgaśīra śu.	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Records the construction of the temple by Janōji Nimbālkar, Dēshamukha Dēshpande and Gōvinda Khaṇḍērāva of Bhooma

				5, . . . vāra		<i>paraḡaṇa</i> .
109	Do. <i>Samādhī</i> of Janārdana-guru.				Sanskrit, Nāgarī	In embossed characters. Records salutations to Dhunḡirāja Janārdana guru, who was well-known and revered by hosts of sages in Ṛishikēsha. In late characters.
110	Eet. – Khōpēśvara mandir. Above the niche at the entrance of the temple.			Śaka 1 . . 9, [Kārtika]	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Indifferently engraved. Mentions an individual whose name ends with Nāyaka. Purport not clear. In characters of 16 th - 17 th century A.D.
	OSMANABAD TAHSIL					
111	Osmānābād. – Pārśvanātha Digambara Jaina mandir. Back-side of brass <i>prabhāvaḡī</i> of a Jaina <i>tīrthaṅkara</i> .			Śaka 1535, Pramādi, Māgha śu. 5	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Records the making and consecration of a (metal) image of Ādīśvara by Jōgasēthi and others along with their family members at the instance of the disciple (name not clear) of Dēvendrakīrtti belonging to Mūlasaṅgha, Sarasvatīgachchha and Kundakundānvaya.
112	Do. Do.			Śaka 1571, Virōdhi	Do.	Records that this image was caused to be made at the instance of <i>bha</i> ^o Ajitakīrtti, disciple of <i>bha</i> ^o [Hē]machandra, disciple of <i>bha</i> ^o Kumudachandra of Mūlasaṅgha, Sarasvatīgachchha and Balātkāragāṇa. Other details not clear.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and alphabet	Remarks
113	Do. Rāma mandir belonging to Saint Rāmadāsa (disciple of Kalyāṇasvāmin).	....	....	1. Śaka 1766, Viśvāvasu, Āśvina śu. 10 2. Śaka 1767, Parābhava, Chaitra śu. <i>Pratipada</i>	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Mentions Rāmadāsa. Records the obeisance of a certain Chintāmaṇi to Lord Rāma and the construction of a <i>maṇḍapa</i> by him. The dates given refer to the commencement and completion of this work.
114	Ter. – On the border of the <i>pīṭha</i> of god Trivikrama in the Trivikrama temple.	....	....	....	Kannāḍa	Records that an image of Kālabhairava was sculptured by the son (name not given) of Mallōja, who was patronised by <i>mahāmaṇḍalēśvara</i> Jōgamarasa. In characters of about the 12 th century A.D.
115	Do. – On a stone slab in the Pārśvanātha shrine in Mahāvīra-Digambara Jainā mandir.	....	....	Śaka 13[13], Prajāpati, Phālguna ba. 11, Wednesday = 1392 A.D., March 20	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Damaged and partly worn out. Refers to the <i>pāḍukā</i> of the disciple (name not clear) of Vidyānanda, who was a beloved disciple of Pūjyapādasvāmi. The <i>pāḍukā</i> was probably consecrated on the occasion of renovation of Varddhamāna-svāmi <i>chaitya</i> belonging to Mūla-saṃgha.

116	Do. – On a <i>pādukā</i> kept at the entrance of Mahāvīra-Digambara Jaina Mandir.	....	....	Śaka 1776, [Ānanda], Māgha śu. 7	Do.	Partly worn out. Mentions Prabhāchandra Muni.
PARENDA TAHSIL						
117	Dōmgaōn. – Above the door-jamb of <i>garbha-griha</i> of Kalyāṇasvāmi samādhi in the Rāmamandir.	....	....	Śaka 1696	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Mentions Rāmadāśasvāmi. Contains a verse in praise of Kalyāṇasvāmi.
118	Do. – Kalyāṇasvāmi samādhi in the Rāmamandir.	....	....	Śaka 1761, Vikāri	Marāṭhī, Nāgarī	Contains an enigmatic verse.
119	Do. – On the parapet wall in the same samādhi.	....	....	Śaka 1761, Vikāri, Bhādrapada ba. 5	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	Seems to record the completion of pilgrimage.
120	Do. – Slab fixed on the wall in the above mentioned samādhi.	....	....	....	Marāṭhī, Nāgarī	Partly worn out. Contains some verses. In characters of about the 16 th century A.D.
121	Parēṇḍā. – Slab fixed on the <i>burj</i> of the fort.	....	....	Śaka 1478, Anala, Vaiśākha	Do.	Partly worn out. Purport not clear.

B. - INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS - 1989-90 - Contd.,

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and alphabet	Remarks
	TULAJAPUR TAHSIL					
122	Āndūr. - Front <i>maṇḍapa</i> of Khaṇḍōbā mandir.	....	....	Śaka 1661, Kālayukta, Vijayadaśamī	Do.	In embossed characters. Records date only.
123	Do. Above the entrance door of Khaṇḍōbā-mandir.	....	....	Śaka 166[9], Prabhava, Chaitra śu. 1	Sanskrit, Nāgarī	In embossed characters. Salutes goddess Mahalasa, Gaṇēśa and Malhāramārtanḍa. Records the commencement of some work.
124	Do. <i>Maṇḍapa</i> situated opposite of Khaṇḍōbā-mandir.	....	....	Śaka 1671, Śukla, Vaiśākha ba. 13	Do.	Salutes Śrī Mārtanḍa and Śrī Khaṇḍōbā. Records the commencement of some work.
125	Do. Do.	....	....	[Śaka] 1691, Virōdhi, Āśvina śu. 1	Marāṭhī, Nāgarī and Mōḍī	Records date only.
126	Do. Do.	....	....	Śaka 17[91], śu.	Do.	In embossed characters. Records the commencement of some work.

RAIGAD DISTRICT ROHAL TAHSIL						
127	Nagōthāṇa. – Slab built into the inner side of the bridge over the river Arubā.	....	....	Vikrama 1509	Local dialect, Nāgarī	Bilingual and indifferently engraved. In embossed characters. Purport not clear.
RAJASTHAN PALI DISTRICT DISURI TAHSIL						
128	Sadri. – Dargāh of Khudā Baksh Bābā. Slab built into the floor at the entrance to the Dargāh.	....	....	Vikrama 1847	Do.	Seems to refer to the name of <i>mahārāja</i> Śrī Jasavalasāga (Jasavantasingha) Virīvar and Mīrāprēmada. Other details are not clear.

Sl No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and alphabet	Remarks
129	TAMIL NADU CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT KANCHIPURAM TALUK Kāñchīpuram. – Ēkāmbara-nātha temple. Sabhānāyaka shrine, <i>adhishthāna</i> (east side).	Vijayanagara	Kampaṇa-udaiyar, son of Bokkaṇa-udaiyār	Śaka 1288, Parābhava, Ashtamī Friday, Anila (Anusham) = 1366 A.D., August 14, (The month was Āvaṇī)	Tamil	Incomplete. Registers the gift of the village Kōyirkuḷam, along with income from taxes on grains, such as <i>dāṇa-māṇiyam</i>, <i>ubhayamārgam</i>, <i>chekku-kaḍamai</i>, <i>tirupudiyidu</i>, <i>veṭṭivari</i>, <i>kaḍamai</i>, <i>āyam</i>, <i>kōṇurṟavappēru</i> etc. and several other taxes (names specified) for different offerings to god Tiruvēgamba-udaiya-ṇāyiṇār of Kāñchīpuram, a <i>nagaram</i> in Jayaṅgoṇḍasōla-maṇḍalam, by different donors as follows: (a) two perpetual lamps instituted by Kulaśēkhara-bhaṭṭar, the agent (<i>samaiyamudali</i>) of Kāṇiyakarasar, son of Apparasar. (b) garlands to the goddess Tirukkāmakōṭṭam-udaiya-nāchchiyār by Muḷḷēṇ Tiruvēgambaraṇ and Saṅgrāmarāmasiyyar, the temple-gardeners. (c) also the establishment of a water- shed

						for 360 days in front of <i>Gaṅgaikoṇḍān-tirumaṇḍapam</i> and (d) for garlands to the deity by <i>Sīyar</i> , who is described as <i>tirumēṇitavañ-cheydār-āṇa samaiyanilaiyiṭṭa</i> . It is also stated that these grants were made as <i>sarvamānya</i> .
130	Do. Do. <i>Adhishṭhāna</i> (north side).	.....	.....	.....	Do.	Incomplete. Refers to a gift of twenty four <i>poṇ</i> for performing <i>abhishēka</i> to the deity (name not given) at <i>Āḍan-Tirunadai-maṇḍapa</i> . In characters of the 12 th -13 th century A.D.
131	Do. Do. Do.	Śambuvarāya	Mallināthaṇ Irāṣanārāyaṇaṇ Śambuvarāyaṇ	Regnal year 17, Tai	Do.	Records the conferment of the right of chief-priesthood (<i>dāṇa-āchchāryam</i> i.e., <i>sthānāchārya</i>) on <i>Bhūmikumaraṇ</i> <i>Ādi Paṣuvatiṣuvar</i> by <i>Tiruvēgambam-uḍaiyān</i> , an officer of the king. The above priest was also provided with a house (<i>maṇai</i>), one <i>tūṇi</i> and <i>padukku</i> of paddy per day and also ten <i>paṇam</i> per month. He was also vested with the right of collecting the gifts made to the deity. It was stipulated that he should perform the daily worship, rituals, festivals, etc., to the above deity. The order to this effect issued by <i>Tiruvēgamba-muḍaiyāṇ</i> , was duly attested by <i>Villavadaraiyaṇ</i> and <i>Vikramaśōlavēlāṇ</i> . In characters of the 14 th century.

B. - INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS - 1989-90 - Contd.,

54

INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and alphabet	Remarks
132	Do. Do. Do.	Vijayanagara	Śrīraṅgayyadēva-mahārāja (Śrīraṅga I)	Śaka 1496, Īśvara, Dakṣiṇāyana, Karkāṭaka, śu.	Do.	Damaged at the beginning and the end. Records the gift of the village Kaḍambūr-Uṇattūr for the purpose of expenses of various festivals, daily worship and offerings to the deity Tiruvēgambam-uḍaiya-nāyinār of Kāñchīpuram by Tikkamba-nāyakkar, son of Tippu-nāyakkar of Vēlūr. The <i>mahājanas</i> of the granted village undertook to supply ghee for the bathing ceremony of the deity on the <i>Tiruvādirai</i> day, in the newly constructed <i>maṇḍapa</i> near the main stone temple. The gift is stated to have been made for the merit of Nāgama-nāyakkar, the elder brother of the donor.
133	Do. Do. South wall.	Pāṇḍya	Māravarmaṇ Tribh° Sundara-Pāṇḍiyadēva.	Regnal year 13	Do.	Damaged. Seems to refer to some gift by Kālīṅgaṇ of Pāṇḍi-maṇḍalam to the deity Uḍaiyār Tiruvēgambam-uḍaiyār of Kāñchīpuram, a <i>nagara</i> of Eyilkōṭṭam. In characters of the 13 th century A.D.

COIMBATORE (PERIYAR DISTRICT) ERODE TALUK						
134	Erode. – Stone preserved in the Government Museum. Findspot: Koḍuvēri, Gobichettipalayam Taluk, Periyar District (Acc. No. 157/87).	Rulers of Koṅgu	Kulōittuṅgachōḷa	Regnal year 14	Do.	Records the gift of one <i>āṇa-achchu-srīyakki-puduchchalāgai</i> for maintaining two twilight lamps to the deity Tirumaṇṇai-āṇḍār by Dāmattāmaṇ <i>alias</i> Iruṅōḷaṇ, a <i>siruttalai-vēṭṭuvar</i> residing at Teṅkaraikkoḍuvēli in Vaḍaparisāra-nāḍu. In characters of the 12 th century A.D.
135	Do. Do. Findspot: Ammāpēṭṭai, Bhavani Taluk, Periyar District (Acc. No. 57/88).	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 55	Do.	Refers to the excavation of a tank and also a channel by Śembavēṭṭuvaṇ Toṇḍaiyan Piḷḷan <i>alias</i> Jayaṅḡḇachōḷa-kkoṅgālvāṇ, a resident of Kuḷavārrūr in Vaḍakarai-nāḍu. In characters of the 12 th century A.D.
136	Do. Do. Findspot: Koḍuvēri, Gobichettipalayam Taluk, Periyar District (Acc. No. 155/87).	Do.	Virarājendra	Regnal year 4+6	Do.	Records the gift of two <i>Paḷaṇchalāgai-achchu</i> for maintaining two twilight lamps to the deity <i>Tirumuṇṇai-āḷuḍaiyār</i> of Koḍuvēli by <i>maṇṇāḍi brāhmaṇa</i> Sāttan Cheṭṭi <i>alias</i> Padineṇvishaiya-chchakkravarti of the Bhāradvāja-gōtra of Sattimaṅgalam in Kīḷppā-nāḍu. The Śivabrāhmaṇa Uḍaiyāṇ Aḷavanda-bhaṭṭaṇār agreed to maintain the lamps. In characters of the 13 th century A.D.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and alphabet	Remarks
137	Do. Do. Do. (Acc. No. 155/87).	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Records the gift of two <i>paḷaṇchalāgai-achchu</i> for maintaining a twilight lamp to the deity at Koḍuvēli by Uḍaiyālvi, wife of Sokkaṇ, a brāhmaṇa of Muppalli in Aṇḍa-nāḍu. Uḍaiyāṇ <i>alias</i> Aṇḍa-bhaṭṭāṇ, one of the Śivabrāhmaṇas undertook to maintain the endowment. Do.
138	Do. Do. Do. (Acc. No. 154/87).	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 6	Do.	Damaged. Seems to record the gift of money for maintaining a twilight lamp in the temple of Koḍuvēli-nāyṇār by Aḷavandāṇ-Perumāḷ of Aṇṇiyūr. The Śivabrāhmaṇa who had the <i>kāṇi</i> right in the temple seems to have received the amount and undertaken to maintain the lamp. Do.
139	Do. Do. Do. (Acc. No. 56/88).	....	....	....	Do.	Records the grant of three <i>mā</i> of land by Rāmachandra-bhaṭṭar to the god Gaṅgāsōtīśar. In characters of 16 th -17 th century A.D.

4-1-10	140	Do. Do. Findspot: Śiruvallūr, Gobichettipalayam Taluk, Periyar District (Acc. No. 42/88).	....	....	....	Do.	Fragmentary. Seems to refer to some construction and contains the imprecatory portion. Do.
	141	Do. Do. Do. (Acc. No. 70/87).	....	....	[Puṛattāṣi]	Do.	Damaged. Refers to some vulgar imprecation. Purport not clear. In characters of the 17 th - 18 th century A.D.
		RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT (PASUMPON THEVAR TIRUMAGANAR DISTRICT) MANAMADURAI TALUK					
	142	Mēlneṭṭūr. – Toiruvālaṅgāḍu- uḍaiyar temple. Central shrine, East wall.	Pāṇḍya	<i>Tribh°</i> Kulaśēkharadēva (Jaṭavarmaṇ Kulaśēkhara I)	Regnal year 3+3	Do.	Records the gift of several pieces of land (<i>mūṇṇrē-mukkāṇi araikkāṇi-mundirigai</i>) from several villages made after purchase by Kuḍitāṅgi Madituṅgaṇ <i>alias</i> Śāliya- śiṅgadēvan for the worship and food- offerings to the deity Tiruvālaṅgāḍu- uḍaiya-nāyaṇār at Mēlneṭṭūr in Karunḡuḍināḍu in Madurōdaya-vaṭnāḍu in Pāṇḍi-maṇḍalam. In characters of the 12 th century A.D.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and alphabet	Remarks
143	Do. Do. South and east walls.	Do.	Jaṭāvarmaṇ Kulaśēkhara I	Regnal year 9	Do.	Commences with the <i>praśasti</i> , <i>Pūvaṇ-kiḷatti</i> , etc., of the king. Records the gift of the village <i>Kiḷavaṇṇēri</i> <i>alias</i> <i>Karpaganidi-maṅgalam</i> in <i>Karuṅguḍi-nāḍu</i> by <i>Kuḍitāṅgi Madituṅgaṇ</i> <i>alias</i> <i>Śēḷiyaśiṅga-dēvaṇ</i> of <i>Mēlnettūr</i> in order to defray the expenses of rituals such as awakening service (<i>tiruppalli-eḷichchi</i>), to provide food-offerings and to perform the <i>pavittirārōṇam</i> festival to the deity <i>Tiruvālaṅgāḍu-uḍaiya-nāyaṇār</i> , after exempting the income from taxes such as <i>kaḍamai</i> , <i>antarāyam</i> levied on the lands excluding the <i>tiruviḍaiyāṭṭam</i> lands of <i>Kāḷaiyavima-emberumāṇ</i> . Do.
144	Do. Do. South and East walls.	Do.	Māṇavarmaṇ Sundarapāṇḍya I	Regnal year 4+1	Do.	Incomplete. Begins with the <i>praśasti</i> , <i>Pūmaruviya-tirumaḍandaiyum</i> , etc., of the king. It is stated that when the king <i>Sundarapāṇḍya</i> who had conquered <i>Sōṇāḍu</i> , was pleased to be seated on the throne (<i>palḷippīḍam</i>) of the temple at <i>Perumbarrappuliyyūr</i> in <i>Madurōdaya-vaḷaṇāḍu</i> in <i>Chōḷa-maṇḍalam</i> , issued an

4-1-10a						oral order (<i>tiruvāymolindaruḷiṇapaḍi</i>) to the <i>dēvakaṇṇi</i> and <i>śrīmāhēśvarakkāṇkāṇi</i> of the temple of Tiruvalaṅgāḍu-udaiyār at Mēlneṭṭūr, at the instance of Maḷavarāyar exempting the lands of the temple from taxes. This order exempted the taxes such as <i>antarāyam</i>, <i>viṇiyōgam</i>, <i>veṭṭipāṭṭam</i>, etc., on the lands at Kaṇṇanūr in Melmaṅgalanāḍu purchased by Nakkaṇ Kēraḷaṇ <i>alias</i> Kāṅgēyarāyar from Jayaṅgonḍasōḷaṇ Vīrappurumāl <i>alias</i> Vāluvarāyaṇ for the purpose of providing food-offerings and other items of worship to the deity Tiruvālaṅgāḍu-udaiya-nāyanār on the occasion of the king's asterism Avittam in the month of Āvaṇī. Do. States that Kuḍitāṅgi Madituṅgaṇ <i>alias</i> Śeḷiyaṇ Śiṅgadēvaṇ granted irrigable lands at Pēgayamāṅkuḍi along with right of <i>kārāṇmai-katchi</i> to the temple after purchase, to conduct worship and to provide food-offerings to the deity Tiruvālaṅgāḍu-udaiya-nāyanār at Mēlneṭṭūr in Karuṅguḍi-nāḍu in Madurōdaya-vaḷanāḍu in Pāṇḍi-maṇḍalam on the occasion of the king's asterism Aśvati. Do.
145	Do. Do. South Wall.	Do.	<i>Tribh°</i> Kulaśēkharadēva (Jaṭavarmaṇ Kulaśēkhara I)	Regnal year 3+4	Do.	

B. – INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS – 1989-90 – *Contd.*,

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and alphabet	Remarks
146	Do. Do. Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 3+5	Do.	The text is faulty and written in colloquial language. Records the royal order issued at the instance of the official Aṇṇaṇ Śeliya Siṅgadēvaṇ on a complaint made by Aḍigaḷ Balanaḍiya Brahmādarāyan, to confiscate the lands and sites at Kīḷṇeṭṭūr, Muṭṭaikuṛichchi and Toṇḍdaiyūr owned by Māraṇ and his brothers Vāṇavadaraiyaṇ and Parākrama-pāṇḍya Mūvēṇdavēḷāṇ, who were charged with the murder of their accountant. The order also stated that the confiscated lands should be granted as <i>dēvadāna</i> to the temple of Tiruvālaṅgāḍu-uḍaiya nāyanār at Mēḷṇeṭṭūr. Do.
147	Do. Do. Do.	Do.	<i>Tribh°</i> Kōṇērimēḷ- konṇḍāṇ (Māravarmaṇ Sundarapāṇḍya I)	Regnal year 8, 270 th day	Do.	Records a royal order issued to the <i>dēvakanmis</i> and the Śivabrāhmaṇas of Tiruvālaṅgāḍu-uḍaiya-nāyanār temple at Mēḷṇeṭṭūr in Karuṅguḍi-nāḍu, conveying the donation of lands at Neṭṭūr, Chandrasēkharanallūr, Kōvaṇūr, etc., and also the villages Tiruvēṅkaḍam, Kūttāḍumdēvanallūr, etc., as

148	Do. Do. Do.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 16+1	Do.	<i>dēvadānaiṛaiyili</i> in order to provide for the worship and offerings to the goddess Durgai of the above temple. Besides these, plots of land were also donated at Iṭaṅkīraṇallūr as <i>āgamavṛitti</i> and also to impart training to young students to recite <i>Rūpāvatāra</i> and <i>Kāvyaṇāṭaka</i> in the temple. Provision was also made for the maintenance of a person to recite <i>Tirumuṛai</i> in the temple. Do. Refers to the royal order issued to two persons, Neṭṭūr-uḍaiyaṅ Nakkāṅkōṇ <i>alias</i> Kaḷappālarāyar and Nakkan Akkaṅ Kālī <i>alias</i> Vīraṇvadāyaṅ on the supplication made by Gaṅgainārāyaṇa-chakravartti. According to this order, they were granted lands and houses in Kīḷneṭṭūr, Muṭṭaikuruchchi, Muṇaivenṇi, Viṣaiyaṅkuṇi and Paṇaikulaṁ from the 13th regnal year and 416th day. These donees in turn were to remit the <i>kaḍamai</i> tax out of the lands from the 16th+1st regnal year of the king to the temple at Mēlneṭṭūr. The above order was conveyed to the Śivabrāhmaṇas of the temple, the <i>nāṭṭār</i> of Karuṅguḍi-nāḍu and Gaṅgai-nārayaṇa-chakravartti. Do.
-----	-------------	-----	-----	---------------------	-----	--

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and alphabet	Remarks
149	Do. Do. Do.	Do.	Māravarmaṇ Sundarapāṇḍya	Regnal year 7	Do.	Contains the order of Gaṅgainārāyaṇachakravartti to the temple officials, <i>Ādichaṇḍēśvara-dēvakanmi</i> and <i>Śrīmāhēśvara-kaṅkāṇīs</i> of Tiruvālaṅgāḍu-udaiya-nāyanār temple at Mēlṇettūr in Karuṅguḍi-nāḍu. As per this order, the cultivating right (<i>kārāṇmai</i>) of the <i>dēvadāna</i> village Tiruvēṅkaḍam <i>alias</i> Nārpattēṇṇāyira-nallūr was conferred on the temple itself along with all its privileges from the seventh regnal year of the king to provide for worship, food-offerings and other services to the deity Tiruvālaṅgāḍu-udaiya-nāyanār. Do.
150	Do. Do. West Wall.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 6	Do.	Refers to a royal order addressed to the <i>taṇattār</i> of the temple Tiruvālaṅgāḍu-udaiya-nāyanār at Mēlaineṭtūr in Karuṅguḍi-nāḍu. It conferred the <i>kārāṇmai</i> rights over the lands (<i>mākaṇi araikkāṇi</i>) at Āyūr-Peruṅguḷam on Kalaiśaiyēndra-Nārāyaṇa-bhaṭṭaṇ of Parākrama-pāṇḍyachaturvēdimaṅgalam, in order to provide food-offerings and arrange for all

151	Do. Do. North wall.	Do.	Do.	Regnal year 8, 270 th day	Do.	other worships to the deity on the day of Avittam, the natal star of the king in the month of Arpaṣi. The above right was given after cancelling those of the previous owners and tenants and was made tax-free (<i>iṛaiyili</i>). The donee agreed to measure out five <i>kalam</i> of paddy and pay 1/8th <i>achchu</i> to the deity irrespective of whether the lands were cultivated or not. This was ordered to be entered in the <i>variylār</i> register and was duly attested by Tuñjalūr-uḍaiyāṇ and Sundarapāṇḍya-pallavarāyaṇ. Do. Refers to the royal order issued to the <i>dēvakaṇmī</i> and Śivabrāhmaṇas of the temple of Tiruvālaṅgāḍu-uḍaiyār at Mēlneṭṭūr in Karuṅguḍi-nāḍu, granting the villages Gaṅgaikoṇḍanallūr, Gaṇavatiēmbal, Agambaḍinallūr, Elunūruvamaṅgalam, Aṇivālanallūr, Śivalamaṅgalam, Sēruḍainallūr, Maruḍanakulaṁ and lands in the villages Kiḷavaṇēri <i>alias</i> Karpaganidhimaṅgalam, Neṭṭūr, Pañchānēmbal, etc., as <i>dēvadāna-iṛaiyili</i> on the supplication made by Aṇṇaṇ Gaṅgainārāyaṇa-chakravartti and his officials for conducting offerings and worship in the above temple. Do.
-----	---------------------	-----	-----	--	-----	--

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and alphabet	Remarks
152	Do. Do. Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Refers to the royal order addressed to the <i>pāraśivas</i> of Māṇḍakāḷa-Piḍāriyār temple situated to the north of Mēlneṭṭūr in Karuṅguḍi-nāḍu. Also records the grant of one <i>vēli</i> and one <i>mā</i> of land as <i>dēvadāṇa-iṟaiyili</i> to them, as per the agreement made with Kuḍitāṅgi Maḍituṅgan <i>alias</i> Aṇṇaṇ Gaṅgainārāyaṇa-chakravartti and his <i>mudalis</i> . This order of agreement was signed by Vayalaraiyaṇ Ādichchadēvaṇ <i>alias</i> Yādavarāyaṇ of Sevvirukkai-nāḍu. Do.
153	Do. Do. South Wall of the <i>ardhamanḍapa</i> .	Do.	Jaṭāvarmaṇ Kulaśēkhara	Regnal year 3+3	Do.	Records the grant of thirty <i>diramam</i> by Aṟaiyaṇ Marudavaṇam-uḍaiyaṇ <i>alias</i> Vīlupparaiyaṇ of Karuṅguḍi-nāḍu for maintaining a twilight-lamp to the deity Tiruvālaṅgāḍu-uḍaiya-nāyaṇār of Karuṅguḍi-nāḍu in Pāṇḍi-maṇḍalam. The amount was entrusted to the priests (<i>tiruvuṇṇāḷigaiyār</i>) of the temple who were to maintain the lamp. Do.

154	Do. Do. On the tier of the <i>ardhamanḍapa</i> , south side.	Do.	<i>Tribh°</i> Kulaśēkharadēva (Jaṭavarman Kulaśēkhara I)	Regnal year 13	Do.	Incomplete. States that Savanna Sōmadēvaṇ Kūttāḍundēvaṇ <i>alias</i> Dēvēndra Brahmadārāyaṇ of Tiruppullāṇi-Āriyavūr in Vembil-nāḍu made some endowments to Tiruvālaṅgāḍ-udaiya-nāyaṇār.
155	Do. Do. <i>Ardhamanḍapa</i> , south wall.	Do.	Māvarman (mistake for Jaṭavarman Kulaśēkhara I)	Regnal year 13+1	Do.	Begins with the <i>praśasti Pūviṇ-kiḷatti</i> etc., of the king. It registers the donation of four <i>mā</i> of tax-free land along with a well to the mendicant Aṇḍār Sōmāśi of Ālāla-Sundaran-tirumaṭham in the <i>tirumaḍaiviḷāgam</i> of Tirukkāṇappēr-udaiya- nāyaṇār temple at Kuḷaṅkariyūr. The gift was made by Kuḍitāṅgi Madituṅgaṇ <i>alias</i> Gaṅganārāyaṇa-chakravartti to the above persons for the maintenance of the <i>maṭha</i> , garden and also for reciting the sacred hymns (<i>tirumurai</i>). Do.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and alphabet	Remarks
156	Do. Do. On both the door-jambs inside the <i>ardhamandapa</i> .	Chōḷa	Rājēndrachōḷa I	Regnal year 9	Do.	Damaged. Begins with the <i>prasaṣti</i> , <i>Tirumaṇṇi vaḷara</i> , etc. of the king. Records the gift of 25 <i>niṇai</i> (a coin) for maintaining a perpetual lamp to the deity Tiruvālaṅgāṭṭu-paramasvāmigaḷ at Mēlneṭṭūr <i>alias</i> Sōlachūḷāmaṇinallūr in Karuṅguḍi-nāḍu in Uttamasōḷa-vaḷanāḍu, a sub-division of Rājarāja-maṇḍalam by Podiyil-Vasantan of Sōlaiyūr in Karuṅguḍi-nāḍu for the merit of his son Bhuvanichchuran. The <i>aganāḷigaiyār</i> of the temple who received the gift agreed to measure ghee daily for the lamp. Also refers to the gift of money by several individuals for the maintenance of lamps. In characters of the 11 th century A.D.
157	Do. Do. On a pillar at the entrance into the <i>mukhamadapa</i> of the temple.	Pāṇḍya	Sundarapāṇḍya	Regnal year 17+1+1	Do.	Records an order of Gaṅgainārāyaṇa-chakravartti issued to the <i>taṇattār</i> of Tiruvālaṅgāḍu-uḍaiya-nāyaṇār temple instructing the Śivabrāhmaṇas of the temple to receive five <i>achchu</i> probably form Maṇam Ulaguyyavaḷudirāṣaṇ and supply two <i>nāḷi</i> of rice daily to provide

4-1-11a						
158	Do. Do. On the <i>prākāra-maṇḍapa</i> , east side.	...	....	....	Do.	for the food-offerings to the deity. In characters of the 13 th century A.D. Fragmentary. Seems to refer to some land transaction and the issue of surety (<i>puṇai-iṭṭu</i>) for the temple lands. Refers to several taxes such as <i>kaḍamai</i> , <i>antarāyam</i> , <i>kaṇṇpūravilai</i> , etc. In characters of about the 12 th century A.D.
159	Do. Do. On the north wall of the temple-kitchen.	Pāṇḍya	<i>Tribh</i> ° Sundarapāṇḍya	Regnal year 8, Kuṇḍha ba. 2, [Thursday], Uttiram=1224 A.D., February 8	Do.	Damaged. Records the grant of land irrigated by the sluice of the tank at Netṭūr, to Savaṇṇa Tillaināyaga-perumāḷ and Savaṇṇa Purandarar of Maṇalūr in Aṇḍa-nāḍu in Pāṇḍi-maṇḍalam. The donees, <i>in lieu</i> of these lands, were to measure five <i>kalam</i> of paddy per <i>mā</i> and also a quarter <i>kāśu</i> to the deity obviously for conducting some worship. This deed of grant was attested by Maditunṅaṇ <i>alias</i> Gaṅgainārāyaṇach-chakravartti.

B. – INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS – 1989-90 – *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and alphabet	Remarks
	MUDUKULATTUR TALUK					
160	Sāyalkuḍi. – Kailāsanātha temple, <i>ardhamanḍapa</i> , tier, north side.	Do.	Saḍaiya-Māraṇ	Regnal year 2+10	Tamil, Vaṭṭeḷuttu	Records the gift of fifteen sheep for maintaining a perpetual lamp to the deity at Saḡilkuḍi, a <i>brahmadēyam</i> in Olōkachintāmaṇi-vaḷanāḍu by Olōkachintāmaṇi-Pēraraiyaṇ-bhaṭāraṇ, son of Kaṇṇaṇ Māṇimaṅgalattukkōṇ, for the merit of Iḷaiya-bhaṭāraṇ. In characters of the 10 th century. A.D.
161	Do. Do. Stones used as roof of the Ammaṇ shrine.	.....	.....	.....	Tamil	Built in. Seems to refer to some land transactions probably made by Mēlkarai-nāṭṭār. Contains a list of signatories. In characters of about the 13 th century A.D.
	PARAMAKUDI TALUK					
162	Mēlapperunkarai. – Chokkanāthar temple, central shrine, door jambs.	.....	.....	Śaka 1597, Ānanda, Kārttigai 4	Do.	States that a certain Paradēsi Muttirai-Vēḷaiāṇḍār and Kurukkupaṇḍāram donated gold for the construction of the temples of Chokkanātha and Mīnākshī at Perunkaraṇai in Rāśai-vāḷanāḍu and for the rearing of a flower garden and also for conducting various rituals such as

						offerings and worship and feeding in the above temples, for the merit of Deyvakaṇṇiya-piḷlai and his wife Virāyammai.
163	Do. Do. On a stone set up in front of the above temple.	Sētupatis of Rāmnāḍ	....	Śaka 159. , Sādhāraṇa, Uttarāyaṇa, Śaṣi-ritu, Mākha ba. 3, Thursday, Atta (Hasta)- nakshatram	Do.	Worn out. States that Virāyammai and her son Raghunāthan got renovated the brick structures of the temples of Aṭṭalai Sōmanāthasvāmi and Mīnākshī-amman, the <i>prākāra</i> and the <i>parivāra</i> shrines of the latter temple. Also refers to the grant of a flower garden to the same temple and the grant of lands for various other purposes of the temple.
164	Do. Do. Do.	....	....	....	Do.	Beginning is lost. Contains only the imprecatory portion. In characters of about the 15 th century A.D.
165	Pārttibanūr. – On a pillar in the Annadāṇa-Piḷlaiyār temple.	....	....	Kali 4978, Dhātu, Āvaṇi	Do.	States that the <i>kalyāṇamaṇḍapa</i> was the gift of Ammamuttaṇcheṭṭi, son of Muttukittiṇaṇcheṭṭi of Pāttibaṇūr. In late characters.
166	Do. Do.	....	....	Kali [4978], Dhātu, Āvaṇi 12	Do.	States that the pillar (on which inscription was engraved) was the gift of one Magamāyicheṭṭi, wife of Muttukali-cheṭṭi. Do.

B. – INSCRIPTIONS ON STONE AND OTHER MATERIALS – 1989-90 – *Contd.*

70

INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and alphabet	Remarks
167	Do. Do. SIVAGANGA TALUK	...	....	Kali 4996, Āvaṇi 19	Do.	States that the <i>pīṭha</i> of the Chokkanāthasvāmi temple was the gift of Muttāliyaṇ-cheṭṭiyār, son of Paraśivamuttu-karuppaṇ-cheṭṭiyar of Madurai. Do.
168	Tirumalai. – Engraved on the brow of the cave.	....	....	....	Tamil, Tamil-Brāhmī	States that the cave was caused to be scooped out by one Kāvitikaṇ of Ekkāṭu-ūr. In characters of about the 2 nd century B.C.
169	Do. Do. UTTAR PRADESH PAURI GARHWAL DISTRICT PAURI GARHWAL TALUK	....	....	....	Do.	Reads : <i>Vakaraṇḍai</i> . Do.
170	Rishikesh. – On a rock in the Svargāśram area.	....	....	....	Sanskrit, Late Brāhmī	Records the pious deed of <i>sūtradhāra</i> Sudēva, a resident of Śrī Siddhēśvara (temple) in the vicinity of the new temple (<i>nava-dēvakula</i>). at this place. In characters of the 6 th -7 th century A.D.

C. – ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1989-90

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and alphabet	Remarks
	BIHAR AURANGABAD DISTRICT DAUDNAGAR TAHSIL					
1	Dā'ūd-nagar. – Graveyard. Headstone of a grave near Imāmbāra.	....	....	A.H. 1266 (& words) Rabī' II, 14, Wednesday = 1850 A.D., February 27	Persian, Nasta'liq	Records the demise of Firāsatu'n-Nisā Bībī, daughter of late Shaikh Jānu'llāh, on the given date.
	HASPURA TAHSIL					
2	Amjhar Sharīf. – Barī Dargāh. Headstone of a grave.	....	....	A.H. 1091, Dhu'l-Hijja 21, Friday = 1681 A.D., January 2	Do.	Records the death of Sayyid Shāh Abū'l Ma'ālī <i>alias</i> Shāh Bhīkh, on the given date.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and alphabet	Remarks
3	ROHTASGARH DISTRICT CHENARI TAHSIL Khurramābād. - <u>Shāhī</u> Masjid in Maḥalla Qil'ā. Slab lying loose near a well.	....	....	....	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	States that a bridge, a mosque, an inn and a road were built by 'Alī Akbar, a pious man. Published in <i>Corpus of Arabic and Persian Inscriptions of Bihar</i> , by Q. Ahmad (Patna, 1973) p. 209.
4	DAWAT TAHSIL Koath. - Tomb of Sayyid Nūrul Ḥasan <u>Khān</u> Bilgrāmī. Head-stone of the grave.	....	....	A.H. 1209 (& two chronograms) Ramaḍān 1 = 1795 A.D., March 22	Persian verse & prose, Nasta'liq	Records the demise of Nawwāb Sayyid Nūr'ul Ḥasan <u>Khān</u> Ṣāhib Ḥusainī Wāṣṭī Bilgrāmī, on the given date. Composed and engraved by Aḥsan.
5	Do. Graves in the compound. Head-stone of grave No. 1.	....	....	....	Persian, Nasta'liq	Refers to the grave of <u>Khairāt</u> Fāṭima <i>alias</i> 'Ābida Bībī, daughter of late Nawwāb Sayyid Nūrul Ḥasan <u>Khān</u> Bilgrāmī and wife of late Sayyid 'Āle Ḥusain <u>Khān</u> .

6	Do. Do. No. 2.	....	....	A.H. 1311, <u>Shawwāl</u> 13, Friday = 1894 A.D., April 19	Do.	Records the death of Sayyid Ḥasan ʿAskarī, on the given date.
	MOHANIA TAHSIL					
7	Mohania. – Jāmiʿ mosque in Maḥalla Storganj. On the western wall of the enclosure.	....	....	A.H. 1225, Muḥarram 16 = 1810 A.D., February 21	Do.	Assigns the construction of the mosque to Tāj Muḥammad, a butcher.
	NASRIGANJ TAHSIL					
8	Nasriganj. – Takiye-wālī Masjid in Maḥalla Mangal Bāzār. On the facade.	....	....	A.H. 1315 = 1897 A.D., June 2-1898 A.D., May 21	Urdū, Nastaʿlīq	Records the construction of the mosque by <u>Khudā Bakhsh</u> Faqīr, son of Musāfīr Faqīr, on the given date. Further recounts that whosoever looks after the mosque, will be entitled to the entire revenue, accruing from various sources and the premises of the mosque will be under his possession.

C. - ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1989-90 - *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and alphabet	Remarks
9	ROHTASGARH TAHSIL Rohtāsgarh. - Fort. Palace of Mān Singh. On the inner gate.	Mughal	Akbar	A.H. 1005 (& chronogram), Rajab 27 = 1597 A.D., March 6	Persian prose & verse, Nasta'liq	Assigns the construction of the gate called Darvāza-i-Muqīm to Rājā Mān Singh, during the reign of Jalālu'd-Dīn Muḥammad Akbar. Also contains the names of <i>Prohit</i> Sridhar, <i>Dārughā</i> Balbhadṛ <i>Zunnārdār</i> (i.e. a Brahmin) and <i>Ustād</i> Mubārak, the masons and the architect, respectively. Published in <i>Proceedings of Asiatic Society of Bengal</i> , 1876, p. 8.
10	SASSARAM TAHSIL Baradih. - Graveyard. Headstone of a grave.	....	....	A.H. 1296 (& chronogram), Jumādā I, 22, Monday = 1879 A.D., May 14	Urdū verse & prose, Nasta'liq	Records the demise of <u>Shaikh</u> Makhdūm Bakhsh, younger brother of Munshī Murād 'Alī and the resident of the <i>qaṣba</i> Ārrah.

KARNATAKA BELGAUM DISTRICT CHIKKODI TALUKA						
11	Kagnolī. – Masjid Ahl-i- <u>Ḥadīth</u> . Above the main entrance.	....	....	A.H. 1305, Ramadān = 1888 A.D., May 12 – June 10	Arabic & Urdū, Nasta'liq	Records the construction of the mosque by Ḥājī Qāsim, son of Imām, and its endowment to the public for prayers.
KOLAR DISTRICT CHIKABALLAPUR TALUKA						
12	Nandī. – Tomb of Sayyid Jahāngīr Bādshāh. Slab fixed in the compound.	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh	Badly damaged. Contains religious text (<i>Basmala</i> and First Creed) and the name of the deceased <u>Shaikh</u> Muḥammad. Other details lost. In characters of about the 19 th century.
13	Do. Headstones of graves. No. 1.	....	....	A.H. 1319, Ṣafar 19 = 1901 A.D., June 7	Persian, Nasta'liq (partly in Ma'kūs)	Records the name of the deceased as Bādshāh Qādir Jān who died on the given date.
14	Do. Do. No. 2.	....	....	A.H. 1319, <u>Shābān</u> 5 = 1892 A.D., March 5	Persian, Naskh	Damaged. Records that the grave is that of Pahalwān Ṣāhib who expired on the given date.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and alphabet	Remarks
	GAURIBIDANUR TALUKA					
15	Hosūr. - Old mosque. On the left pillar, facing the south wall.	....	....	....	Do.	Do. Records the demise of someone whose name is not given. In recent characters.
	KOLAR TALUKA					
16	Kōlār. - Old Sarā'i in the graveyard of <u>Shāh</u> Idrīs. On the facade.	....	....	A.H. 1200 (& chronogram) = 1785 A.D, November 4 - 1786 A.D, October 23	Persian, <u>Thulth</u>	Records the construction of a Sarā (i.e. an inn) named Farkhunda Sarā by Muḥammad 'Uṭhmān.
17	Sarā'i kī Masjid. Slab fixed in the wall of the adjoining Madrasa (facing south).	....	....	A.H. 1216 (& chronogram) = 1801 A.D, May 14 - 1802 A.D, May 3	Persian verse & prose, <u>Thulth</u>	Records the construction of a <i>sarā'i</i> by Ishāq (see No. 18 and 25 below).

18	Old graveyard near Sarā'i kī Masjid. Head-stone of a grave on the platform.	....	....	A.H. 1220 = 1805 A.D., April 1 – 1806 A.D., March 20	Persian, Naskh	Contains the date of demise of Muḥammad Ishāq.
19	Do. Head-stone of another grave.	....	....	....	Do.	Contains the name Muḥammad <u>Shahbāz</u> . In the same hand as above. In characters of about the 19 th century.
20	Bāgo Bāolī on Srinivāspūr Road. Slab fixed on its innerside wall.	....	....	A.H. 1200 = 1785 A.D., November 4 - 1786 A.D., October 23	Arabic, <u>Thulth</u>	Contains the date of the completion of the step-well. Cf. <i>Riyāsat Mysore Ke Fārsī</i> , 'Arabī Aur Urdu Katbe (Bangalore, 1980) p. 80.
21	Sarā'i (now converted into residential house of Sayyid <u>Uthmān</u>). On the facade.	....	....	A.H. 1199 = 1784 A.D., November 14 - 1785 A.D., November 3	Do.	Reads : <i>Yā Ḥāfiẓ</i> (i.e. O Protector) and the date of completion of the Sarāi.
22	Graves on the platform opposite KSRTC Main Bus Stand. Loose slab (originally from the ruined tank of Ṭīpu Sultān).	Sultāns of Mysore	Ṭīpu Sultān	A.H. 1221 (& chronogram), Ramaḍān (?) = 1806 A.D., November 12 - December 11	Arabic & Persian verse, Naskh & Nasta'liq	Records that the construction of the tank was started at the instance of Ṭīpū Sultān and completed by Sayyid Buddan, a faithful official (<i>āmil</i>) of the Sultān. Published in <i>Riyāsat Mysore Ke Fārsī</i> , 'Arabī Aur Urdu Katbe, p. 80.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and alphabet	Remarks
23	Do. Slab fixed outside the platform.	....	....	A.H. 1201 = 1786 A.D., October 24 - 1787 A.D., October 12	Arabic, Naskh	Reads : <i>Fī Sabīlillāh</i> i.e. (for the sake of God) and contains the date.
	MULBAGAL TALUKA					
24	Mailāpūr. - Old mosque situated in the graveyard on Waipalli Road. On the western wall.	....	....	A.H. 1145 (& chronogram) = 1732 A.D., June 13 - 1733 A.D., June 2	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Assigns the construction of a mosque in Muḥammadnagar to <u>Shaikh</u> Muḥammad. Text composed by Taqī. Cf. <i>Ibid.</i> , p. 34.
25	Mulbāgal. - Tomb of Hyder Walī Sāhib on GFR. Slab lying loose (originally from a ruined <i>sarāi</i>).	....	....	A.H. 1220 & (chronogram) = 1805 A.D., April 1 - 1806 A.D., March 20	Persian verse & prose, Nasta'liq	States that Ishāq built a <i>Sarā</i> (i.e. an inn) called <i>Sarā-i-Hydarī</i> .

RAICHUR DISTRICT KUSHTAGI TALUKA						
26	Hanamsāgar. – Dargāh of Dādāpīr. Over the main entrance.	....	....	A.H. 1234 (& chronogram) = 1818 A.D., October 31- 1819 A.D., October 19	Arabic & Persian verse, Naskh & Nasta'liq	Records the death of <u>Shāh</u> Abu'l Ḥasan, a saintly figure and construction of his tomb at Hanamsāgar.
27	Jāmi' Mosque in Maḥalla Dargāh. On the facade.	....	....	A.H. 1285 & (chronogram) = 1868 A.D., April 24 – 1869 A.D., April 12	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Records the construction of Jāmi' mosque, on the given date.
28	Kushtagī. – Grave on a platform in the graveyard near the Īdgāh. Head-stone.	....	....	Faṣlī 1307, <u>Shahryūr</u> 7 = 1898 A.D., July 14	Persian, Naskh	Damaged. Records the death of Sayyidī Munnū Jama'dār.
29	Do. Do. On the platform (west side).	....	....	Do.	Do.	Purport same as above.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and alphabet	Remarks
	LINGSUGUR TALUKA					
30	Gurgunṭa. - Jāmi' Mosque in Maḥalla Momin. Above the central door of the eastern wall.	....	....	A.H. 1334 (& two chronograms) = 1915 A.D., November 9 - 1916 A.D., October 27	Persian prose & verse & Arabic, Nasta'liq & Naskh	Assigns the construction of a mosque to Sayyid Walīu'd-Dīn, the <i>Nāẓim</i> of Gurgunta. Composed by Ḥājī Sayyid Muḥammad Ḥusainī Bādshāh Qādirī <i>nom-de-plume</i> 'Aqil, who was the <i>Sajjāda</i> (i.e. spiritual successor) of the <i>Dargah</i> of Qaṣba Tekmāl, district Medak in Andhra Pradesh.
31	'Āshūr Khāna in Maḥalla Momin. On the facade.	....	....	(1) A.H. 911, Muḥarram 19 = 1505 A.D., June 22 (2) A.H. 1067 = 1656 A.D., October 10 - 1657 A.D., September 28 (3) A.H. 1316 = 1898 A.D., May 22 -	Urdū, Nasta'liq	States that Yūsuf 'Ādil Shāh of Bījāpūr was the son of a king of Rūm (i.e. Turkey). After his death, Kamāl Khān Dakkanī, the minister (<i>wazīr</i>), had gone to Mecca pertaining to the field where he obtained a piece of clay of the battle of Karbalā and brought it to Bījāpūr on the first date. He got an ' <i>Ālam</i> (i.e. <i>panja</i>) prepared from that piece and got it fixed in the 'Āshūr Khāna. After that, it was brought from Bījāpūr to Gurgunṭa on the second date for the 'Āshūr Khāna inside the Gurgunṭa fort. The third date is that of the present inscription.

				1899 A.D., May 11		
32	Jaldurg. – Fort. Slab fixed near a place called Kaṭṭa.	Mughal	Aurangzeb	A.H. 1111 = 1699 A.D., June 19 - 1700 A.D., June 6	Persian and Hindī, Nastaʿlīq & Nāgarī	Bilingual. Slightly damaged. States that Takok Singh son of Chīrangad Bundela was the humble servant of emperor ʿĀlamgīr Ghāzi (<i>Khānazād-i-Bādshāh ʿĀlamgīr Ghāzī</i>). Cf. <i>Wāqʿiāt-i-Mamlakat-i-Bījāpūr</i> , Vol. III, p. 178. For the Hindī version see B 93 above.
33	Maskī. – Grave of Ghudū Shāh Qādirī in Naledāndi Qabrastān. Headside. SINDHANUR TALUKA	....	....	....	Arabic, Ṭughrā in Maʿkūs	Contains religious text (part of First Creed). In characters of about the 18 th century.
34	Sindhanūr. – ʿĀshūr Khāna in Maḥalla Baḍī Base. On the west wall.	....	....	....	Arabic & Persian, Naskh	Contains religious text (<i>Qurān</i> , Chapter LXI, verse 13 & Chapter XII, verse 64) and the name Sharaf Qamaru'd-Dīn, son of Raihān. In characters of about the 17 th century.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and alphabet	Remarks
	YELBURGA TALUKA					
35	Kuknūr. - Fort. Jāmi' Mosque. On the facade.	Mughal	Aurangzeb	Regnal Year 40, A.H. 1108, Jumādā I, 30, Saturday = 1696 A.D., December 15	Persian, Nasta'liq	States that this mosque was built during the reign of emperor Aurangzeb and in the time of <u>Sher Khān</u> , the <i>Faujdar</i> of Kadak (i.e. Gadag), by the latter's brother 'Abdur-Rasūl.
36	Yelburga. - Seal in possession of Qādī Muḥammad 'Abdul Ghafūr, son of Qādī Muḥammad Ashraf 'Alī in Maḥalla Qādīpura.	....	....	(Faṣlī) 1349 = 1939 - 40 A.D.	Do.	States that District Kupal (i.e. Koppal) is the <i>jāgīr</i> of Nawwāb Sālār Jang Bahādur, the seal-bearer of the court of Yelburga.
	TUMKUR DISTRICT SIRA TALUKA					
37	Sira. - Tomb of Malik Raihān. Grave near the mosque. Headstone.	....	....	A.H. 904, <u>Shabān</u> 28 = 1499 A.D., April 10	Arabic, Naskh	Damaged. Records the death of Sayyid 'Umar, son of Muḥammad Ilahdād, on the given date.
38	Another tomb near the above.	....	....	A.H. 1104 =	Do.	Contains religious text: Allāh, Muḥammad

	On the sarcophagus.			1692 A.D., September 2 – 1693 A.D., August 22		and the date.
39	On the entrance of the enclosure of a grave near the above.	....	....	A.H. 1206 (& chronogram) (Rajab 27) = 1792 A.D., March 21	Persian, Nasta'liq	Records the death of a person named Sultān. Cf. <i>Riyāsti-i-Mysore Ke Fārsī, 'Arabī aur Urdū Katabe</i> , p. 79.
40	Aḥrār Masjid in Maḥalla Gāḍībān. Over the central <i>mīhrāb</i>.	....	....	A.H. 1131 (chronogram) = 1718 A.D., November 13 – 1719 A.D., November 2	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Refers to the construction of <i>Baitul 'Atiq</i> (i.e. mosque) to Najīb <u>Khān</u> Aḥrārī. Published in <i>ibid.</i> , p. 30.
41	Slab fixed near the grave in the compound of the above mosque.	....	....	...	Arabic, Naskh	States that the construction of the mosque took place during the time of Malik Raiḥan Mubārak. In characters of about the 15 th century A.D. Published in <i>ibid.</i> , p. 19.
42	Headstone of a grave in Maḥalla Āthār.	....	....	A.H. 1106, Muḥarram 14 = 1694 A.D., August 25	Persian, Nasta'liq	States that this grave is that of <u>Khawāja</u> Ḥasan, son of <u>Khawāja</u> Jamāl Qawwāl who died on the given date.

C. – ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1989-90 – *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and alphabet	Remarks
43	‘Ālamgīrī Masjid. On the facade. (From photograph).	....	....	A.H. 1108 (& chronogram) = 1696 A.D., July 21 – 1697 A.D., July 9	Persian verse, Nasta‘līq	Records the date of construction of the mosque called Masjid-i- <u>Shāikh</u> Farīd.
	MADHYA PRADESH GUNA DISTRICT CHANDERI TAHSIL					
44	Chandēri. – Graveyard in front of Hat Katu-ki-Masjid, on Chanderi-Shivpuri Road. Sarcophagus. No. 1.	....	....	A.H. 895, Rajab 4, Wednesday = 1490 A.D., May 24	Persian, <u>Naskh</u>	Records the demise of Malik Ḥamza Baig, on the given date.
45	Do. No. 2.	....	....	A.H. 804, Muḥarram 28 (?) = 1401 A.D., September 7	Do.	Damaged. Records the death of Bībī. . . (name not clear).
46	Do. No. 3.	....	....	...	Arabic, <u>Naskh</u>	Contains religious text (<i>Qur’ān</i> , Chapter II,

47	Tomb near <u>Shaikhon</u> -ki-Masjid on Chanderi-Pichore Road. Over the entrance.	Mughal	Aurangzeb	A.H. 1094 = 1682 A.D., December 21 – 1683 A.D., December 9	Arabic & Persian, Nasta'liq	verse 255). In characters of about the 15 th century.
48	Loose slabs (of sarcophagi) lying to the western side of Irrigation Colony. On one of the sarcophagi. MORENA DISTRICT MORENA TAHSIL	Sultāns of Mālwa	<u>Ghiyāth Shāh</u>		Persian & Arabic, <u>Thulth</u> & <u>Naskh</u>	Refers to the (death) of Malik Mulūkish- <u>Sharq</u> Malik 'Alāu'l-Mulk, son of Aḥmad, the great minister of Sultān <u>Ghiyāthu</u> 'd-Dūnyā wa'd-Dīn, son of Maḥmūd <u>Shāh Khaljī</u> .
49	Kutwār. – Mosque near Harshidhi Devi Mandir. On the eastern wall.	Mughal	Humāyūn	A.H. 937, <u>Shābān</u> 6 (?) = 1531 A.D., March 25	Arabic & Persian, <u>Naskh</u>	States that this mosque was constructed during the reign of emperor Humāyūn.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and alphabet	Remarks
50	SHEOPUR TAHSIL Karahal. - Dargāh in the Garhī. On the eastern pillar.	Sindhya's of Gwalior	Janghu Rāo (i.e. Jhankoji)	A.H. 1252, Sha'bān 18 = 1836 A.D., April 18 - 1837 A.D., April 6	Persian & Hindī (?), Nasta'liq & Nāgarī	Bilingual. Damaged. States that the repairs of the well were carried out in the <i>garhī</i> of <i>qaṣba</i> of Karahāl in the time of Jangu Rāo Sindhyā. Also mentions the name of the saint, Ḥaḍrat Ni'matu'llāh Mīr, as also the names of certain officials and artisans i.e. Srimant Raj Krishn, Bābū Rāo Jiū, Bahādur <u>Khān</u> Jama'dār and Sitārām.
51	VIDISHA DISTRICT GANJ BASODA TAHSIL Bilādhāna. - Panchayati well near the field of Shri Rāja Rām. Slab fixed below the <i>rahaṭ</i> (water-wheel). Innerside.	....	....	Faṣlī 1261 = [A.H. 1271] = 1853 - 54 A.D.	Do.	Do. Badly damaged. Records the digging of the well by (name lost) at the cost of Rs. 1212 and eight <i>annas</i> . For the Hindi version, see No. B 95 above.

MAHARASHTRA BEED DISTRICT ASHTI TALUKA					
52	Āshtī. – Dargāh of Ḥaḍrat Sayyid Fataḥ <u>Shāh</u> Bukhārī. Over the main gate.	....	....	Faṣlī 1182 (& chronogram) = 1772-73 A.D.	Persian verse, Nasta'liq States that the boundary wall of the Dargāh of <u>Shāh</u> Fatāḥ Bukhārī was constructed with the efforts of <u>Shāh</u> 'Ināyat, who also composed the text.
BEED TALUKA					
53	Beed. – Graveyard in Maḥalla Momin. On the arch of the tomb called Mehdī Dāira.	....	....	(1) A.H. 1041 = 1631 A.D., July 20 - 1632 A.D., July 8 (2) A.H. 1370, Ramaḍān 19 = 1951 A.D., June 24	Persian, Nasta'liq Records the death of Ḥaḍrat Bandagī Sayyid <u>Shāh</u> 'Ālam on the first date. Also mentions the names of Mīrān Sayyid Maḥmūd, the second Maḥdī and Miyān Sayyid <u>Shāh</u> Ya'qūb Ḥasan Wilāyat. The second date is that of installing the inscriptional slab by Muḥammad <u>Sharīf</u> , son of Muḥammad 'Abdu'r Raḥmān, the resident of Daulatābād Fort.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and alphabet	Remarks
54	BHANDARA DISTRICT BHANDARA TALUKA Bhaṇḍāra. - Graveyard. Headstones near the grave of Sajjan <u>Shāh</u> . No. 1.	....	....	(1) A.H. 1315, Safar, 23 (2) 1897 A.D., July 24	Urdū verse & prose, Nasta'liq	Records the death of Muḥammad Ḥasan <u>Khān</u> , son of <u>Khushāl Khān</u> , who was the Extra Assistant Commissioner and Deputy Superintendent <i>Bandobast</i> (i.e. military discipline) Bhaṇḍāra. Further states that adjacent to the grave, the mother of the deceased lies buried and the inscriptional slab was fixed by his eldest son named 'Abdu's-Subḥān <u>Khān</u> , the Extra Assistant Commissioner of Central Provinces and Berar, residing at Nāgpūr.
55	Do. No. 2.	....	....	A.H. 1315, Rabī' II, 6, Saturday night = 1897 A.D., September 4	Urdū verse, Nasta'liq	Records the death of Bī Mān daughter of 'Abdu'l-Wāḥid a teacher at Bhandāra and wife of Muḥīyu'd-Dīn, a railway employee.
56	Jāmi' Mosque. Slab lying loose.	....	....	A.H. 1292 =	Arabic,	Mentions the date of the demise of

	KOLHAPUR DISTRICT CHANDGAD TALUKA			1875 A.D., February 7 – 1876 A.D., January 27	Nasta'liq	Mughal Baig.
57	Chāndgaḍ. – Jāmi' Masjid. Slab fixed in the plinth (eastern side) of the mosque.	Bahmanī	Maḥmūd Shāh	A.H. 907 = 1501 A.D., July 17 – 1502 A.D., July 6	Persian, Naskh	Records the construction of the mosque by 'Ādil Khān Ghāzī, during the reign of Abū'l Muẓaffar Maḥmūd Shāh Bahmanī.
	KARVIR TALUKA					
58	Kolhāpūr. – Masjid Ahl-i- Ḥadīth in Maḥalla Somwār Peth. On the facade.	....	....	A.H. 1306, Ramaḍān = 1889 A.D., May 30	Urdū, Nasta'liq	Records the construction of the mosque by Ḥājī Qāsim, son of Imām.
59	Bagal Chowk Qabrastān. Headstones of graves. No. 1	....	....	(1) A.H. 1316 (Ṣafar 12) (2) 1898 A.D., July 2	Urdū & Hindī, Nasta'liq & Nāgarī	Records the death of Shaikh Buḍhan Ṣāhib, son of Imām Ṣāhib, on the given date.

C. - ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1989-90 - Contd.,

90

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and alphabet	Remarks
60	No. 2.	....	....	A.H. 1331, <u>Sha'bān</u> = 1913 A.D., July - August 3	Urdū, Nasta'liq	Refers to the death of 'Abdu'r Razzāq.
61	No. 3.	....	....	[19]10 A.D., April 16.	Do.	Refers to the death of 'Abdu'l Karīm.
62	No. 4.	....	....	1912 A.D.	Do.	Records the death of Āmnā Bī, belonging to Bāghbān community.
63	No. 5.	....	....	...	Do.	Records names of the deceased persons as (1) Muḥammad Ṣāhib son of Chānd Bhāṭī Na'iband <i>Mujāvir</i> , (2) Zainab Bī, wife of Rasūl Ṣāhib Na'iband <i>Mujāvir</i> , and (3) <u>Sharīfa</u> Bībī wife of Muḥammad Ṣāhib Na'iband <i>Mujāvir</i> . In late characters.

PANHALA TALUKA						
64	Māle. – Gate known as Takia adjacent to the Jāmi' Mosque. Slab over the gate (inner side).	'Ādīl Shāhī	'Alī 'Ādīl Shāh	....	Arabic, Persian & Naskh	Records the construction of the mosque during the reign of 'Ādīl Shāh by 'Abdu'l Laṭīf, son of <u>Shaikh</u> Muḥammad, a humble servant.
65	Panhāla. – Dargāh of Ḥaḍrat Sa'du'd-Dīn. Sarcophagus of a grave lying near the compound wall.	....	....	A.H. 920 = 1514 A.D., February 26 – 1515 A.D., February 14	Arabic, Persian Nasta'liq	Records the death of Ḥājī Mannān, on the given date.
66	Graveyard near the above dargāh. Headstone of graves. No. 1.	....	....	[18]99 A.D., September 29	Hindī & Urdū, Nāgarī & Nasta'liq	Bilingual. Records the death of Ḥasan Nūr, (son of) Muḥammad <i>Mukāsī</i> i.e. <i>Mukāsadār</i> .
67	Do. No. 2.	....	....	[19]14 A.D., September 23	Do.	Do. Records the death of Zainab Bī, daughter of Qāsim <i>Mukāsī</i> .
68	Do. No. 3.	....	....	[19]14 A.D., August 23	Do.	Do. Records the death of Paṭhān (?) Bī, daughter of Ḥasan <i>Mukāsī</i> .
69	Do. No. 4.	....	....	[19]14 A.D., September 17	Do.	Records the death of Ḥalīma Bī, daughter of Jamāl Paṭhān, on the given date.

C. - ARABIC AND PERSIAN INSCRIPTIONS, 1989-90 - *Contd.*

92

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and alphabet	Remarks
	SHIROL TALUKA					
70	Kurundavād. - Panjah in possession of Masjid Committee, in Maḥalla Momin.	....	....	A.H. 1260 = 1844 A.D., January 22 - 1845 A.D., January 9	Arabic, Naskh	Contains religious text (First Creed) and the date.
71	On the Panjah kept in the Rauḍa of Takka Bāra Imām.	....	....	A.H. 1244 = 1828 A.D., July 14 - 1829 A.D., July 2	Do.	Do. (Nād-i-'Alī, names of Allāh, Muḥammad and 'Alī) and the date.
	NAGPUR DISTRICT NAGPUR TALUKA					
72	Nāgpūr. - A'zam Shāh's graveyard behind Shakardara Police Station. Graves on a platform. On the grave.	Ex-Gonḍ Rājās of Nāgpūr	Burhān Shāh	1796 A.D.	English & Persian, Roman & Nasta'liq	Refers to the demise of Rāja Burhān Shāh, on the given date.
73	Do. On another grave.	....	....	....	Do.	Refers to the death of Rāja Raḥmān Shāh. Date not given.

74	Qial'a Darwāza in Maḥalla Qial'a. Slab fixed to the right of the gate.	....	....	(1) A.H. 1291 (& chronogram) (2) A.H. 1292 (& chronogram (3) Faṣlī 1284 (4) 1874 A.D.	Urdū & Persian prose & verse, Nasta'īq	States that the construction of the <i>Naqqār Khāna</i> (drum-house) was commenced at the orders of Rāja Sulaimān Shāh Bahadur under the guidance and supervision of Ḥasan Khān, on the first date. Further states that the work was completed on the second date at the cost of seven thousand, two hundred and fifteen rupees. The construction work took four months' time and the text was composed by Shuhrat.
75	Qal'a of Rāja A'zam Shāh now converted into Shri Pakwāsa Ayurvedic Hospital. Well behind the Qal'a slab fixed in the wall (northern side).	....	....	A.D. 1921	Marāṭhī, Nāgarī	Contains the name of Shri Muḥamad Rāja Ājam Shā Sā i.e. Muhammad Rāja A'zam Shāh Sāhib, probably the excavator of the well.
PUNE DISTRICT BARAMATI TALUKA						
76	Sūpā. - Tomb of Ḥaḍrat Khwāja Maṇṣūr Shāh. Over the entrance.	....	....	A.H.1108 (words) = 1696 A.D., July 21 - 1697 A.D., July 9	Persian verse, Naskh	Records the construction of the tomb of Maṇṣūr, a saint, with the efforts of Laṭīf Shāh who was among his descendants.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and alphabet	Remarks
	INDAPUR TALUKA					
77	Indāpūr. - Kālī Masjid. Over the central <i>mīhrāb</i>.	....	....	A.H. 1021 = 1612 A.D., February 23 - 1613 A.D., February 10	Arabic, <u>Thulth</u> in <u>Tughrā</u>	Contains religious text (<i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter XXII, verse 18) and the date of the construction of the mosque.
	JUNNAR TALUKA					
78	Amrābād. - Tomb called <u>Ḥabashī</u> Gumbad, in <u>Hāpus Bāgh</u> . Over the entrance.	....	....	....	Persian verse, <u>Naskh</u>	Contains couplets regarding transitoriness of the world. In characters of about the 16 th century A.D.
79	Do. On the western wall.	....	....	....	Arabic prose & Persian verse, <u>Naskh</u> & <u>Naskh</u> in <u>Tughrā</u>	Contains religious text (<i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter LIX verses 22 & 23, Chapter II, verse 255, Chapters CIX, CXII, CXIII, CXIV and a tradition) and Persian couplets as mentioned in S.No. 78 above. In characters of about the 16 th century A.D.

ORISSA CUTTACK DISTRICT CUTTACK TAHSIL						
80	Chandī Khol. – Chandī Khol Mandir. On the southern wall (outer side). (Photograph).	....	....	....	Urdū verse, Nasta'īq	Modern. Contains verses of didactic nature.
SALIPUR TAHSIL						
81	Semalpāḍa. – Mosque. On the northern wall of the courtyard (inner side).	....	....	....	Persian verse, Nasta'īq	Contains couplets for offering five-time prayers regularly. In characters of about the 19 th century.
82	Do. On the southern wall of the courtyard (inside).	....	....	A.H. 1258 (chronogram yields A.H. 1248) = 1842 A.D., February 12 - 1843 A.D., January 31	Do.	Records the construction of the mosque by Maqṣūd Ufaqī. Composed by Ḥasan 'Alī.
83	Do. On the eastern wall of the courtyard (inside).	....	....	....	Persian verse & prose, Nasta'īq	Records the construction (probably of the courtyard) by Munshī Amānullāh son of Amīru'llāh, the resident of Bakhshī Bāzār (in Cuttack). In characters of about the 19 th century.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and alphabet	Remarks
84	PURI DISTRICT BHUBANESWAR TAHSIL Bhubanēśvar. - State Museum. Replica of a slab kept in the Museum (originally from a well at Vidyādharpūr near Cuttack). (Photograph).	....	....	(1) <u>Shuhūr</u> 1001 (chronogram) (2) A.H. 1008, Rabī' I = 1599 A.D., September 11 - October 10	Persian verse & prose & Oriya, Nasta'līq and Oriya	Bilingual. States that a pucca well was dug out for the public utility on the highway, at the instance of Muḥammad Taqī Mashhadī (i.e. of Mashhad in Irān), the <i>jāgīrdār of pargana</i> Kodinda.
85	PIPLI TAHSIL Narsinghpūr-Piplī. - Mosque. To the right side of the central <i>mihrāb</i> .	Mughal	Aurangzeb	A.H. 1085 (& chronogram), Ramaḍān 25 = 1674 A.D., December 13	Persian verse & prose, Nasta'līq	Records the construction of a mosque in Piplī during the reign of emperor Aurangzeb by 'Abdu'l 'Azīz, son of 'Abdu'l Karīm, son of Mīrzā Anṣārī.
86	Piplī. - Loose slab in possession of Shri Fidā Ḥusain (originally belonging to the tomb called Āstāna-i-Ḥaḍrat Sayyid Sultān).	Do.	Muḥammad <u>Shāh</u>	R.Y. 16 (A.H. 1147), Muḥarram 10 = 1734 A.D., June 1	Persian, Nasta'līq	States that this lofty threshold i.e. the tomb was built during the reign of Muḥammad <u>Shāh</u> when Nawwāb Muḥammad Ragī <u>Khān</u> was the <i>shūbedār</i> . The work was supervised by <u>Shaiikh</u>

	UTTAR PRADESH BASTI DISTRICT KHALILABAD TAHSIL					Fathu'llāh, son of <u>Shaikh</u> Faḥullāh, the native of Unām (i.e. Unnāo) in the <i>Sarkār</i> Lucknow of the <i>Ṣūba</i> Awadh (Oudh).
87	Maghar. – Kabīr Rauḍe .kī Masjid. Over the entrance.	....	....	....	Arabic, <u>Naskh</u>	Records the consruction of a mosque by 'Abdu'llāh Tawābi'u'l-Mulk. In characters of about the 18 th century.
	DEORIA DISTRICT SALIMPUR TAHSIL					
88	Lār. – Baṛī Īdgāh. Above the central <i>mihrāb</i>.	....	....	A.H. 1272, Ramaḍān 10, Friday = 1856 A.D., May 15	Persian, Nasta'līq	Refers to the construction of the Īdgāh, on the given date.
89	Qasba-salimpūr. – <u>Shāhī</u> Masjid. On the gate.	Mughal	<u>Shāh</u> Jahān	A.H. 1065 (chronogram) = 1654 A.D., November 1 – 1655 A.D., October 20	Persian verse, Nasta'līq	Records the construction of the mosque along with the well by <u>Khudā</u> Qulī, a pious man, on the given date.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and alphabet	Remarks
90	FATEHPUR DISTRICT FATEHPUR TAHSIL Fatehpūr. – Tomb of Amīr Ṣālih in Maḥalla Mohājerīn. Around the dome (innerside).	Do.	Akbar	(1) A.H. 993 (& words & chronogram), Rajab, Friday night = 1585 A.D., June 25 – July 16. (2) A.H. 1001 Ramaḍān = 1593 A.D., May 22 – June 20	Persian prose & verse, Naskh & Nastaʿlīq	States that Ḥaḍrat Mīr Sayyid Ṣālih died on the first date while his tomb was built under the supervision of <u>Shaikh</u> Ismāʿīl, a native of Sāmāna, on the second date. Published, <i>Medieval India - A Miscellany</i> , Vol. 4 (Aligarh, 1977). p. 156, pl. facing page 154.
91	Mosque in Maḥalla Qalʿa Bāzār Ganj. Over the central <i>mihrāb</i>.	....	....	A.H. 1195 (& chronogram) = 1780 A.D., December 28 - 1781 A.D., December 16	Persian verse, Nastaʿlīq	Records the construction of the mosque by Ḥusain Bakhsh Khān, on the given date.

4-1-15a	92	Do. To the right side of the central <i>mihrāb</i>.	....	....	A.H. 1195 = 1780 A.D., December 28 - 1781 A.D., December 16	Arabic, Naskh	Contains religious text (First <i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter LXXXIX, verses 29-30) and the date probably that of the completion of the mosque.
	93	Īdgāh. – Over the central <i>mihrāb</i>.	....	....	A.H. 1315 (& chronogram) = 1897 A.D., June 2 - 1898 A.D., May 21	Persian verse & prose, Nasta'liq	Records the construction of the Īdgāh by <u>Shaikh</u> Imāmu'd-Dīn. Composed by Ḥāfiẓ <u>Shaikh</u> 'Azīz Muḥammad, son of <u>Shaikh</u> Imāmu'd-Dīn, the resident of Fatehpūr.
	94	Haswa. – Jāmi' Masjid. Loose slab kept therein.	....	....	A.H. 943 (words) = 1536 A.D., June 20 - 1537 A.D., June 9	Arabic, Naskh	Records the construction of the mosque by 'Abdu'l-Hādī for the virtue of the soul of 'Abdu'l Bārī, probably the father of the builder.
	95	Taḥṣīldāron kī Masjid. On the right side of the central <i>mihrāb</i> . (photograph).	....	....	A.H. 1294 (& chronogram) = 1877 A.D., January 16 - 1878 A.D., January 4	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Assigns the construction of the mosque to Ṣiddīque Aḥmad, on the given date.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and alphabet	Remarks
96	Musāfir <u>Khāna</u> adjacent to Jāmi' Masjid. Over the central arch.	....	....	A.H. 1308, Muḥarram 28 = 1890 A.D., September 13	Persian, Nasta'īq	States that this rest-house for travellers (<i>Musāfir Khāna</i>) was built by Mahtāb daughter of Bāndī, the resident of <i>Qaṣba</i> Haswa.
97	Mosque adjacent to the tomb of 'Alāu'd-Dīn. On the facade. (Photograph).	....	....	(1) A.H. 650 = 1252 A.D., March 14 - 1253 A.D., March 2 (2) A.H. 1359 = 1940 A.D., February 10 - 1941 A.D., January 28	Do.	States that the mosque which was earlier built on the first date was renovated on the second date.
	GORAKHPUR DISTRICT GORAKHPUR TAHSIL					
98	Gōrakhpūr. - Takiawālī Masjid in Maḥalla Basantpūr. On the facade.	....	....	....	Arabic & Persian verse, Nasta'īq	Badly damaged. Refers to the construction of the mosque. The date portion is lost. In characters of about the 18 th century.

99	Sangī Masjid in the same locality. On the facade.	....	....	A.H. 1044 (chronogram) = 1634 A.D., June 17 - 1635 A.D., June 6	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Assigns the construction of the mosque to <u>Khwāja Idrāk</u> .
100	Saudāgar Maḥalle kī Masjid. On the facade.	....	....	A.H. 1308 = 1890 A.D., August 17 - 1891 A.D., August 6	Arabic, Naskh	Contains religious text and the date of the completion of the mosque.
101	Imāmbāra in Maḥalla Miyān Bāzār. Over the inner gate.	Sultāns of Bengāl	Husain Shāh	A.H. 920 (words) = 1514 A.D., February 26 - 1515 A.D., February 14	Arabic, Naskh in Tughrā	Records the construction of a mosque during the reign of Abū'l Muẓaffar 'Alāu'd-Dīn Husain Shāh. Published, <i>Indian Archaeology 1982-83 - A Review</i> , pp. 138-39, pl. 92.
102	Kalsewālī Masjid in Maḥalla Mirzāpūr. On the facade.	....	....	A.H. 1234 = 1818 A.D., October 31 - 1819 A.D., October 19	Urdū, Nasta'liq	Contains the date only, obviously of the construction of the mosque.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and alphabet	Remarks
103	Māmūn Bhānjē-Wālī Masjid in Maḥalla Purānī Jail. On the facade.	....	....	A.H. 1258 = 1842 A.D., February 12 - 1843 A.D., January 31	Arabic, Naskh	Contains religious text and the date of construction of the mosque.
104	Qabrastān Mubārak <u>Shahīd</u> in Maḥalla Turkām. Headstone of a grave.	....	....	A.H. 1230 (chronogram) = 1814 A.D., December 14 - 1815 A.D., December 2	Urdū & Persian, Nasta'liq	Damaged. Records the demise of Muḥammad Sājīd, on the given date.
	JALAUN DISTRICT KALPI TAHSIL					
105	Kālpī. - Grave of Lotan <u>Shahīd</u> in front of Dargāh <u>Shāh</u> Wilāyat at Karbalā. Sides of the grave.	....	....	....	Arabic & Persian, <u>Thulth</u>	Damaged. Contains religious text (<i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter II, verse 255). In characters about the 16 th century A.D.
106	Khajūrwalī-Masjid in Maḥalla Junaidpura. On the facade			A.H. 1261 (& chronogram) = 1845 A.D., January 10 -	Persian verse, Nasta'liq	Records the construction of a Ka'ba-like mosque by one Afdal Muḥammad.

KANPUR DISTRICT DERAPUR TAHSIL				December 29		
107	Derāpūr. – Purānī Jāmi' Masjid. Over the central arch.	....	....	A.H. 1253 (& chronogram) = 1837 A.D., April 7 – 1838 A.D., March 26	Do.	Assigns the construction of the mosque to Mīr Amān 'Alī, on the given date.
108	Qanātī Masjid to the west of the town. Over the central <i>mihrāb</i> .	Mughal	Aḥmad Shāh	A.H. 1161 = 1748 A.D., April 18 - December 10	Arabic & Persian verse & prose, Naskh & Nasta'liq	Assigns the construction of the mosque to 'Azmat Khān.
109	Graveyard near the new Jāmi' Mosque. Headstone of a grave.	....	....	(1) A.H.1338 (& 3 chronograms) Jumādā I, 3 (2) 1921 A.D., January 13, Thursday (Irregular)	Urdū prose & verse & Persian prose, Nasta'liq	States that this is the grave of Bībī Ḥafīzu'n-Nisā daughter of Munshī 'Abdu'l Ḥaq of Derāpūr and wife of 'Abdu'l Ḥafīz son of Ḥafīz Kallū, the resident of Qasba Kālpī, district Jālaun who died at a young age due to Tuberculosis. Written by Mīr Zafar Ḥusain of Lucknow and composed by Ḥafīz.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and alphabet	Remarks
	WEST BENGAL WEST DINAJPUR DISTRICT BALURGHAT SUB-DIVISION					
110	Rājibpūr. – Slab fixed in the wall of the Dargāh of <u>Shaikh</u> 'Aṭā.	Sultāns of Bengāl	Kaikā'ūs <u>Shāh</u>	A.H. 697, Muḥarram I = 1297 A.D., October 19	Arabic prose, Naskh	Records the construction of a mosque during the reign of Ruknu'd-Dunyā wa'd-Dīn Kaikā'ūs <u>Shāh</u> , at the instance of Zafar <u>Khān</u> Bahrām Aitgīn, under the supervision of Ṣalāh Jīwand Multānī (i.e. of Multān). Published, <i>EIM</i> , 1917-18, pp. 11-13. pl. XV (b).
111	Do. To the right of the wall.	Do.	Muzaffar <u>Shāh</u>	A.H. 896 = 1490 A.D., November 14 - 1491 A.D., November 3	Do.	Records the construction of the mosque during the life-time of the renowned saint Maulānā 'Aṭā, and in the reign of Shamsu'd-Dunyā wa'd-Dīn Muzaffar <u>Shāh</u> . Published, <i>ibid</i> , 1929-30, p. 11, pl. VII (b).
112	Do. On the northern wall of the enclosure.	Do.	Sikandar <u>Shāh</u>	A.H. 765 = 1363 A.D., October 10 - 1364 A.D., September 27	Arabic & Persian verse & prose, Naskh	Records the construction of the dome of Maulānā <u>Shaikh</u> 'Aṭā, during the reign of Sikandar <u>Shāh</u> . Composed by <u>Ghiyāth</u> Zarrīn Dast. Published, <i>Ibid.</i> , pp. 9-11, pl. VI (a).

RAIGANJ SUB-DIVISION						
113	Bateswar. – Mosque. On the facade.	....	....	....	Arabic, <u>Naskh</u>	Contains religious text (<i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter II, verses 255-57). In characters of about the 17 th century.
114	Another Mosque. Over the gate.	....	....	....	Arabic prose & verse & Persian, <u>Naskh</u>	Do. (<i>Nād-i-Ālī</i>). In characters of about 19 th century.
115	Chirail. – Mosque. On the facade.	....	....	(1) A.D. 1885 (& Chronogram) (2) Bangla San 1292 (& chronogram) (3) A.H. 1303 (& chronogram)	Persian verse & prose, <u>Nasta'īq</u>	Records the construction of a mosque by Zīnatu'llāh. Scribed by Muḥammad Ṣādiq <u>Khān</u> of Patna and Muḥammad Waḥīd Karīm al-Qādirī.
116	Gōpāl-pūr. – On the facade of a mosque.	....	....	<u>Dh'il-Hijja</u> 12	Arabic & Persian prose, Naskh & <u>Nasta'īq</u>	Refers to the date of completion of the mosque but the portion containing the year is lost. In characters of about the 18 th century.
117	Slab on a pillar to the southern side of the courtyard of the mosque.	....	....	....	Persian, <u>Naskh</u>	Purport not clear. Do.

Sl. No.	Place of Find or Deposit	Dynasty	King	Date	Language and alphabet	Remarks
118	Kakahar Mejhapāra. – On the facade of a mosque.	....	....	A.H. 1207, Rajab 12 = 1793 A.D., February 23	Arabic & Persian prose, Naskh & Nasta'liq	Records the completion of the mosque, on the given date.
119	Pālshahār. – Mosque. Above the central <i>mihrāb</i>.	....	....	A.H. 1244 = 1828 A.D., July 14 - 1829 A.D., July 2	Arabic & Persian prose, Naskh	Contains religious text (<i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter II, verse 255) and the names such as <u>Shaikh</u> Akhnū, <u>Shaikh</u> Chhabū, <u>Shaikh</u>, <u>Shaikh</u> Nūr, Mullā Wallū, <u>Shaikh</u> Mukarram and <u>Shaikh</u> Bāpū Dhumal ?
120	Do. On the northern wall.	....	....	Do.	Arabic, Naskh	Contains religious text (First and Fifth Creeds) and date.
121	Qaşba Mahso. – Mosque. On the facade.	Sultāns of Bengāl	Ḥusain <u>Shāh</u>	A.H. 906 = 1500 A.D., July 28 - 1501 A.D., July 16	Arabic, Naskh in Ṭughrā	Records the construction of a mosque during the reign of Sayyid <u>Shāh</u> al- <u>Khān</u> Abu'l-Muzaffar Ḥussain <u>Shāh</u> as Sultān by Rukn <u>Khān</u> (son of) 'Alāu'd-Dīn.
122	Do. Above the central <i>mihrāb</i>.	....	....	....	Arabic, Naskh & <u>Thulth</u> in Ṭughrā	Contains religious text (<i>Qur'ān</i> , Chapter II, verse 127, Chapter XLVIII, verse 27). In characters of about 15 th century A.D.

123	Do. Headstone of a grave in the grave-yard to the south of the above mosque.	.....	.....	.....	Arabic verse & Persian verse, <u>Naskh</u> & <u>Nasta'liq</u>	Fragmentary. Contains names of Taqī'u'l-Millat <u>Shaikh</u> Sulaimān, ... u'd-Dīn, Rashīdu'd-Dīn and Ishāq and Mīr Āfaq. In characters of about the 16 th century A.D.
124	Sindurmansi. – Ruined mosque. Above the central <i>mihrāb</i>.	.....	.....	A.H. 1188, <u>Dhi'l</u> Qa'da 1 = 1775 A.D., January 3	Arabic & Persian, <u>Naskh</u>	Contains religious text and the date of construction of the mosque.

D. – List of Photographs, 1989-90

Sl. No.	Locality	Description	Size of Negative
11290 to 11298	Sannati, Chittapura Taluk, Gulbarga District, Karnataka.	Inscription of Mauryan king Aśoka on a stone found in the Chandralāmbā temple. <i>AREp</i> , 1989-90, No. B 60.	35 mm.
11299	Puvvāḍa, Tenali Taluk, Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh.	Copper-plate grant of Prōlaya Vēma (Plate IVb), (plate Va) and (plate Vb), (<i>Andhra Pradesh Govt., Archaeological Series</i> , No. 6, <i>Copper Plate Inscriptions of A.P.Govt., Musuem</i> , Hyderabad, Vol. I, plate XIC facing page 184).	Do.
11300	Gaya, Gaya District, Bihar.	Inscription of Kṛishnadēvarāya, Śaka 1444, (<i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXXIII, plate facing p. 112).	Do.
11301	Do.	Inscription of Achyutarāya, V.S. 1588, (<i>Ibid.</i> , p. 113).	Do.
11302	Kandarāḍa (near Pilhapura), East Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh.	Vilāsa grant of Prōlaya Nāyaka (plate IId), (<i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXXII, plate facing p. 261).	Do.
11303	Papayapaum, Sattenapalle Taluk, Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh.	Mogaluṭṭa grant of Kōṭa Gaṇapāmbā (plate I Ib), (<i>Ep. Andh.</i> , Vol. IV, plate facing p. 100).	Do.
11304	Pañchadhārāla, Visakhapatnam District, Andhra Pradesh.	Pillar Inscription of Eastern Chālukya King Viśvēśvara, Śaka 1329, (South face).	Do.
11305	Jambukēśvaram, Tiruchchirappalli Taluk and District, Tamil Nadu.	Jambukēśvaram grant of Vijayaṅga Chokkanātha Nāyaka, Śaka 1630, (First side), (<i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XVI, plate facing p. 94).	Do.
11306	Mēlkōṭe, Pandavapura Taluk, Mandya District, Karnataka.	Copper-plate grant of Kṛishṇarāja Oḍeyar (plate I Ia), (<i>Ep. Carn.</i> , Vol. VI, plate XI).	Do.

D. - List of Photographs, 1989-90 - *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Locality	Description	Size of Negative
11307 to 11308	Śrīraṅgam, Tiruchchirappalli Taluk and District, Tamil Nadu.	Inscription of Kulōttuṅga Chōḷa I, Regnal year 29 (<i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XXXVI, plate facing p. 206).	Do.
11309	Tuḍumuladinne, Cuddapah Taluk and District, Andhra Pradesh.	A) Inscription of Prauḍhadēva- mahārāya (<i>Ibid.</i> , Vol. XXXVIII, plate facing p. 50).	Do.
11310	Do.	B) Inscription of Kṛishṇadēvarāya, Śaka 1451. (<i>Ibid.</i> , p. 51).	Do.
11311 to 11314	Paramnagar (Manjhana P.O.), Farrukhabad District, Uttar Pradesh.	Inscribed broken clay seal (personal collection of Dr. Surendra Singh Yadav).	Do.
11315	Indore, Indore Tahsil and District, Madhya Pradesh.	Copper-plate grant of Yādava Āirammadēva (plate I), (<i>AREp.</i>).	Do.
11316	Do.	Do. (Plate IIb), (<i>Ibid.</i>).	Do.
11317	Do.	Do. (Plate IIa), (<i>Ibid.</i>).	Do.
11318	Do.	Do. (Plate IIIa), (<i>Ibid.</i>).	Do.
11319	Do.	Do. (Plate IIIb), (<i>Ibid.</i>).	Do.
11320 to 11326	Nagar, South Arcot District, Tamil Nadu.	Inscription of Parākrama- pāṇḍyadēva, 4 th year, 1 to 4 lines, (<i>AREp.</i> , 1910, No. 303).	Do.
11327	Do.	Do. 5 to 17 lines, (<i>Ibid.</i>).	Square
11328	Tiruviḍavāyal, Nannilam Taluk, Thanjavur District, Tamil Nadu.	Inscription on the south wall of the central shrine in the Puṇyanāthasvāmin temple - I piece, (<i>AREp.</i> , 1918, No. C 8).	Do.
11329	Do.	Do. (II piece), (<i>Ibid.</i>).	Do.

D. – List of Photographs, 1989-90 – *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Locality	Description	Size of Negative
11330	Āttūr, Tiruchchendur Taluk, Tirunelveli District, Tamil Nadu.	Inscription of Jaṭāvarman <i>alias</i> Tribhuvanachakravarti Kulaśēkhara, (<i>AREp</i> , 1930, No. 431).	Quarter
11331	Arivilimaṅgalam, Nannilam Taluk, Thanjavur District, Tamil Nadu.	Copper-plate grant of Vijayanagara king Śrīraṅgadēvarāya, Śaka 1499, (I plate), (<i>AREp</i> 1956-57, No. A 71; <i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XV, pp. 44 ff.).	Do.
11332	Do.	Do. (Plate IIa), (<i>Ibid.</i>).	Do.
11333	Do.	Do. (Plate IIb), (<i>Ibid.</i>).	Do.
11334	Do.	Do. (Plate III), (<i>Ibid.</i>).	Do.
11335	Amarāvati (Findspot : Vaḍḍa-mānu), Mangalagiri Taluk, Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh.	Prakrit Inscription on an Āyaka pillar, (<i>AREp</i> , 1980-81, No. B 1).	Do.
11336	Do.	Prakrit Inscription on a lime stone pillar at the top of a medallion, (<i>Ibid.</i> , No. B 3).	Do.
11337 to 11348	Sannati, Chittapur Taluk, Gulbarga District, Karnataka.	Fragmentary Brāhmī Inscriptions in stray places in the village.	Do.
11349	Do.	Edicts of Aśoka on the pedestal of Śrī Kālikāmbā idol in the Chandralāmbā temple (First side), (<i>AREp</i> , 1989-90, No. B 60).	Do.
11350	Do.	Do. (Second side), (<i>Ibid.</i>).	Do.
11351	Kāñchīpuram, Kanchipuram Taluk, Chingleput District, Tamil Nadu.	Kailāsanātha temple Inscription of Rājasiṃha, Verses 2-6 (<i>S.I.I.</i> , Vol. II, plate IX between pages 248-49).	Do.

D. - List of Photographs, 1989-90 - *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Locality	Description	Size of Negative
11352	Do.	Do. Verses 7-12, (<i>Ibid.</i>).	Do.
11353	Do.	Pillar Inscription of Mahēndravarma I (North face), (<i>Ibid.</i> Vol. XII, plate IV, No. 14, plate facing p. 8).	Do.
11354	Do.	Telugu inscription on a stone set up in front of the Goddess shrine to the right of entrance in the Aruḷāḷaperumāl temple, Śaka 163[2], (<i>AREp.</i> , 1919, No. 639).	Square
11355	Do.	Do. Another Telugu Inscription on the same stone, (<i>Ibid.</i>).	Do.
11356	Do.	Do. Nāgarī version, (<i>Ibid.</i>).	Do.
11357	Do.	Inscription on the West wall of the Durgā shrine in the Kachchīśvara temple. Regnal Year 6, (<i>AREp.</i> , 1921, No. 80, <i>S.I.I.</i> , Vol. XIII, No. 150).	Do.
11358	Do.	Pillar inscription of Mahēndravarma I (South face), (<i>AREp.</i> 1921, No. 82, <i>S.I.I.</i> , Vol. XII, plate IV No. 14, plate facing p. 8).	Do.
11359	Do.	A Pallava Grantha Inscription on a slab standing at the northern end of the Okkappiṇḍāṅkuḷam street, (<i>AREp.</i> , 1932-33, No. B 1).	Do.
11360	Do.	Inscription of Vijayanagara king Vijaya-rāja-mahārāja, Śaka 1379, (Left half) (<i>AREp.</i> , 1939-40, 348).	Do.
11361	Do.	Do. (Right half), (<i>Ibid.</i>).	Do.

D. – List of Photographs, 1989-90 – *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Locality	Description	Size of Negative
11362	Do.	Inscription of Vijayanagara king Harihara, Śaka 1315, (<i>AREp.</i> , 1954-55, No. B 316).	Do.
11363	Do.	Inscription of Narasingappōttaraiyar, year 18, (<i>AREp.</i> , 1954-55, No. B 360).	Do.
11364	Do.	Fragmentary Inscription at Kāmākshi-amman temple, (<i>Ibid.</i>).	Do.
11365	Do.	Inscription in the Kailāsanātha temple, outside the shrine of Mahēndra-varmēśvara, (<i>S.I.I.</i> , Vol. I, No. 27).	Do.
11366	Do.	Inscription in the Kailāsanātha temple, (<i>Ibid.</i>).	Do.
11367	Do.	Inscription on the left wing stone in the Kailāsanātha temple, (<i>Ibid.</i>).	Do.
11368	Do.	Sanskrit Inscription in the Sītēśvara temple near <i>Sarvatīrtham</i> , east wall. (<i>AREp.</i> 1955-56, No. B 262).	Do.
11369	...	Metal image with an inscription in southern characters (<i>An Epitome of Jainism</i> by Purnachand Nahar and Krishna Chand Ghosh. Plate No. 3).	35 mm.
11370	Puri, Puri Tahsil and District, Orissa.	Inscription on the right side wall of the main entrance of the Narasinha shrine near the <i>mukhamandapa</i> in the Jagannātha temple complex. (<i>AREp.</i> , 1985-86, No. B 207).	Do.

D. - List of Photographs, 1989-90 - *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Locality	Description	Size of Negative
11371	Do.	Inscription in the Narasimha shrine in the Jagannātha temple complex. (<i>Ibid.</i> , No. B 208).	Do.
11372	Do.	Inscription in the Jagannātha temple complex. On the right side wall of the main entrance to Narasimha shrine near the <i>muktimanḍapa</i> (<i>Ibid.</i> , No. B 209).	Do.
11373	Do.	Do. Narasimha shrine, (<i>Ibid.</i> , No. B 210).	Do.
11374	Do.	Do. On the right side wall of the main entrance of the Narasimha shrine near the <i>muktimanḍapa</i> . (<i>Ibid.</i> , No. B 211).	Do.
11375	Do.	Do. Narasimha shrine. (<i>Ibid.</i> , No. B 212).	Do.
11376	Do.	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , No. B 213).	Do.
11377	Do.	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , No. B 214).	Do.
11378	Do.	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , No. B 216).	Do.
11379	Do.	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , No. B 215).	Do.
11380	Do.	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , No. B 217).	Do.
11381	Do.	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , No. B 218).	Do.
11382	Do.	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , No. B 219).	Do.
11383	Do.	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , No. B 220).	Do.
11384	Do.	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , No. B 221).	Do.
11385	Do.	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , No. B 222).	Do.

D. – List of Photographs, 1989-90 – *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Locality	Description	Size of Negative
11386	Do.	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , No. B 223).	Do.
11387	Do.	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , No. B 224).	Do.
11388	Do.	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , No. B 225).	Do.
11389	Do.	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , No. B 226).	Do.
11390	Do.	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , No. B 227).	Do.
11391	Do.	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , No. B 228).	Do.
11392	Do.	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , No. B 229).	Do.
11393	Do.	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , No. B 230).	Do.
11394	Do.	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , No. B 231).	Do.
11395	Do.	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , No. B 232).	Do.
11396	Do.	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , No. B 233).	Do.
11397	Do.	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , No. B 234).	Do.
11398	Do.	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , No. B 235).	Do.
11399	Do.	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , No. B 236).	Do.
11400	Do.	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , No. B 237).	Do.
11401	Do.	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , No. B 238).	Do.
11402	Do.	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , No. B 239).	Do.
11403	Do.	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , No. B 240).	Do.
11404	Do.	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , No. B 241).	Do.
11405	Do.	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , No. B 242).	Do.

D. - List of Photographs, 1989-90 - *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Locality	Description	Size of Negative
11406	Do.	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , No. B 243).	Do.
11407	Do.	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , No. B 244).	Do.
11408	Do.	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , No. B 245).	Do.
11409	Do.	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , No. B 246).	Do.
11410	Do.	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , No. B 247).	Do.
11411	Do.	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , No. B 248).	Do.
11412	Do.	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , No. B 249).	Do.
11413	Do.	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , No. B 250).	Do.
11414	Do.	Do. (<i>AREp.</i> , 1978-79, No. B 201).	Do.
11415	Do.	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , No. B 204).	Do.
11416	Do.	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , No. B 208).	Do.
11417	Do.	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , No. B 213).	Do.
11418	Do.	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , No. B 214).	Do.
11419	Do.	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , No. B 202).	Do.
11420	Do.	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , No. B 203).	Do.
11421	Do.	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , No. B 205).	Do.
11422	Do.	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , No. B 206).	Do.
11423	Do.	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , No. B 207).	Do.
11424	Do.	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , No. B 209).	Do.
11425	Do.	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , No. B 211).	Do.

D. – List of Photographs, 1989-90 – *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Locality	Description	Size of Negative
11426	Do.	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , No. B 212).	Do.
11427	Ayyavāripāḷem, Palnad Taluk, Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh.	Inscription on pillar inside the ruined Bobbanāgi temple, (<i>AREp.</i> , 1936-37, No. B 332).	Do.
11428	Do.	Pillar Inscription in the <i>ardhamanḍapa</i> of the same temple, (<i>AREp.</i> , 1936-37, No. B 333).	Do.
11429	Chāndpura, Mandalgarh Tahsil, Bhilwara District, Rajasthan.	Inscription on a loose stone kept in the Chavalēśvara Digambara Jain mandir on the hill (No. 1), (<i>AREp.</i> , 1985-86 No. B 270).	Do.
11430	Do.	Do. (No. 2), (<i>Ibid.</i> , No. B 271).	Do.
11431	Do.	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , No. B 272).	Do.
11432	Do.	Do. (No. 4), (<i>Ibid.</i> , No. B 273).	Do.
11433	Kaṭāriyon-ka-Khēḍa, Mandalgarh Tahsil, Bhilwara District, Rajasthan.	Inscription in the Bināyikon ki-bāvaḍi, (<i>Ibid.</i> , No. B 301).	Do.
11434	Do.	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , No. B 302).	Do.
11435	Do.	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , No. B 303).	Do.
11436	Indore, Indore Tahsil and District, Madhya Pradesh.	Copper-plate grant of Mahārāja Svāmīdāsa, year 67, (<i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XV, plate facing p. 289).	Do.
11437	Do.	Copper-plate of Mahārāja Bhulūṇḍa, year 107 (<i>Ibid.</i>).	Do.
11438	Do.	Copper-plate grant of Rudradāsa, year 67.	Do.

D. – List of Photographs, 1989-90 – *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Locality	Description	Size of Negative
11439	Mohenjodaro, Pakistan.	Figurines, seals and sealings illustrative of the Indus Religion. (<i>Mohenjodaro and the Indus Civilization</i> by Sir John Marshall, Vol. I, Plate XII, facing p. 52).	Do.
11440	Do.	<i>Yōni</i> and other objects illustrative of the Indus Religion, (<i>Ibid.</i> , plate XIII, facing p. 60).	Do.
11441	Do.	Linga Baetyls, Ring-stones, etc. illustrative of the Indus Religion, (<i>Ibid.</i> , plate XIV, facing p. 62).	Do.
11442	Do.	Copper-tablets, (<i>Ibid.</i> , Vol. II, plate CXVII).	Do.
11443	Do.	Copper-tablets, sealings and miscellaneous objects, (<i>Ibid.</i> , plate CXVIII).	Do.
11444	Do.	Sign manual, (<i>Ibid.</i> , plate CXIX).	Do.
11445	Do.	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , plate CXX).	Do.
11446	Do.	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , plate CXXI).	Do.
11447	Do.	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , plate CXII).	Do.
11448	Do.	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , plate CXIII).	Do.
11449	Do.	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , plate CXXIV).	Do.
11450	Do.	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , plate CXXV).	Do.
11451	Do.	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , plate CXXVI).	Do.
11452	Do.	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , plate CXXVII).	Do.
11453	Do.	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , plate CXXVIII).	Do.

D. - List of Photographs, 1989-90 - *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Locality	Description	Size of Negative
11454	Do.	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , plate CXXIX).	Do.
11455	Do.	Seals, Amulets, Beads, figurines and coins, upper levels (<i>Further excavations at Mohenjo-daro</i> by E.J.H. Mackay, Vol. II, plate LXXXII).	Do.
11456	Do.	G. Section. Impression of seals upper levels, (<i>Ibid.</i> , Plate LXXXIII).	Do.
11457	Do.	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , Plate LXXXIV).	Do.
11458	Do.	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , Plate LXXXV).	Do.
11459	Do.	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , Plate LXXXVI).	Do.
11460	Do.	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , Plate LXXXVII).	Do.
11461	Do.	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , Plate LXXXVIII).	Do.
11462	Do.	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , Plate LXXXIX).	Do.
11463	Do.	Do. Seals and amulets, upper levels. (<i>Ibid.</i> , Plate XC).	Do.
11464	Do.	Do. Clay and faience amulets, combs, pins and buttons, upper levels. (<i>Ibid.</i> , plate XCI).	Do.
11465	Do.	Do. Clay and faience amulets. (<i>Ibid.</i> , Plate XCII).	Do.
11466	Do.	Do. Copper-tablets. (<i>Ibid.</i> , Plate XCIII).	Do.
11467	Do.	Do. Impressions of seals, lower levels. (<i>Ibid.</i> , plate XCIV).	Do.

D. - List of Photographs, 1989-90 - *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Locality	Description	Size of Negative
11468	Do.	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , Plate XCV).	Do.
11469	Do.	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , Plate XCVI).	Do.
11470	Do.	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , Plate XCVII).	Do.
11471	Do.	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , Plate XCVIII).	Do.
11472	Do.	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , Plate XCIX).	Do.
11473	Do.	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , Plate C).	Do.
11474	Do.	Do. Clay and faience amulets. (<i>Ibid.</i> , plate CII).	Do.
11475	Do.	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , Plate CII).	Do.
11476	Do.	Do. Copper-tablets and clay amulets, lower levels. (<i>Ibid.</i> , plate CIII).	Do.
11477	Harappa, Pakistan.	Sign Manual (<i>Excavation at Harappa</i> by Madho Sarup Vats. Vol. II, Plate CV).	Do.
11478	Do.	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , Plate CVI).	Do.
11479	Do.	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , Plate CVII).	Do.
11480	Do.	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , Plate CVIII).	Do.
11481	Do.	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , Plate CIX).	Do.
11482	Do.	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , Plate CX).	Do.
11483	Do.	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , Plate CXI).	Do.
11484	Do.	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , Plate CXII).	Do.
11485	Do.	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , Plate CXIII).	Do.

D. – List of Photographs, 1989-90 – *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Locality	Description	Size of Negative
11486	Do.	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , Plate CXIV).	Do.
11487	Do.	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , Plate CXV).	Do.
11488	Do.	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , Plate CXVI).	Do.
11489	Lothal, Gujarat.	1) Worn out seal engraved with Indus sign (<i>The Decipherment of Indus Script</i> by S. R. Rao. Plate VI, p. 316). 2) Worn out seal re-engraved with animal motif (<i>Ibid.</i>). 3) Seal with a <i>Svastika</i> motif (<i>Ibid.</i>).	Do.
11490	Do.	Terracotta seals with inscriptions, (<i>Ibid.</i> , plate VII A and B, p. 317).	Do.
11491	Do.	Terracotta sealings with unicorn and inscriptions. (<i>Ibid.</i> , plate XII A and B, p. 322).	Do.
11492	Do.	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , plate XII C, D, E and F, p. 323).	Do.
11493	Indore, Madhya Pradesh.	Copper-plate of Bhulunḍa, Year 107 (<i>JESI</i> , Vol. VII, No. 18, 1980).	Do.
11494	National Museum, New Delhi.	Gupta coins with Brāhmī script, Chandragupta and Kumāradēvi, 4 th century A.D. (<i>The Art of India</i> by C. Sivaramamurthy, p. 71, fig. no. 43).	Do.
11495	Do.	Do. Tiger hunt (<i>Ibid.</i> , fig. no. 44).	Do.
11496	Do.	Do. King seated on palanquin, 4 th century A.D. (<i>Ibid.</i> , fig. no. 45).	Do.

D. – List of Photographs, 1989-90 – *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Locality	Description	Size of Negative
11497	Do.	Do. Chhatra type, King under parasol, 4 th century A.D. (<i>Ibid.</i> , fig. no. 46).	Do.
11498	Do.	Do. Khadga type - Rhinoceros, 5 th century A.D. (<i>Ibid.</i> , fig. no. 47).	Do.
11499	Do.	Do. King on an elephant, hunting lion, 5 th century A.D. (<i>Ibid.</i> , fig. no. 48).	Do.
11500	Do.	Do. Lion hunter, 5 th century A.D. (<i>Ibid.</i> , fig. no. 49).	Do.
11501	Do.	Do. Prince with a peacock. (<i>Ibid.</i> , fig. no. 50).	Do.
11502	...	Gupta coin with legends (<i>The coinage of the Gupta Empire</i> by A.S. Altekar, plate XX).	Do.
11503	...	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , plate XXI).	Do.
11504	...	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , plate XXII).	Do.
11505	...	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , plate XXIII).	Do.
11506	...	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , plate XXIV).	Do.
11507	...	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , plate XXV).	Do.
11508	....	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , plate XXVI).	Do.
11509	....	Pāṇḍyan gold coin, (<i>Coins of Southern India</i> by Sir Walter Elliot, plate III, No. 129).	Do.
11510	....	Pāṇḍyan Copper coin, (<i>Ibid.</i> , No. 133).	Do.

D. – List of Photographs, 1989-90 – *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Locality	Description	Size of Negative
11511	....	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , No. 134).	Do.
11512	....	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , No. 135).	Do.
11513	....	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , No. 136).	Do.
11514	....	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , No. 137).	Do.
11515	....	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , No. 138).	Do.
11516	....	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , plate IV, No. 141).	Do.
11517	....	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , No. 144).	Do.
11518	....	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , No. 145).	Do.
11519	....	Do. Chōla Silver coins. (<i>Ibid.</i> , No. 153).	Do.
11520	....	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , plate IV, No. 134).	Do.
11521	....	Chōla Gold Coin, (<i>Ibid.</i> , plate IV, No. 165).	Do.
11522	Tirunelvēli, Tirunelveli Taluk and District, Tamil Nadu.	Inscription of Māraṇjaḍaiyaṇ, year 2, (<i>S.I.I.</i> , Vol. XIV, No. 18, plate I, <i>AREp.</i> , 1927, No. 85).	Do.
11523	Eṟukkaṇḍi, Sattur Taluk, Ramanathapuram District, Tamil Nadu.	Inscription of Śaḍaiyamāraṇ year 16 (<i>S.I.I.</i> , Vol. XIV, No. 43, plate II; <i>AREp.</i> , 1929-30, No. 355).	Do.
11524	Chengannūr, Chengannur Taluk, Alleppey District, Kerala.	Copper-plate in Maḷayālam language and Vatteluttu script. Plate Ia and Ib (<i>AREp.</i> , 1960-61, No. A 18).	Do.
11525	Tirukkōḷūr, Tiruchendur Taluk, Tirunelveli District, Tamil Nadu.	Inscription of Chōla king Rājarāja I, year 24, (<i>AREp.</i> , 1960-61, No. B 350).	Do.

D. - List of Photographs, 1989-90 - *Contd.*

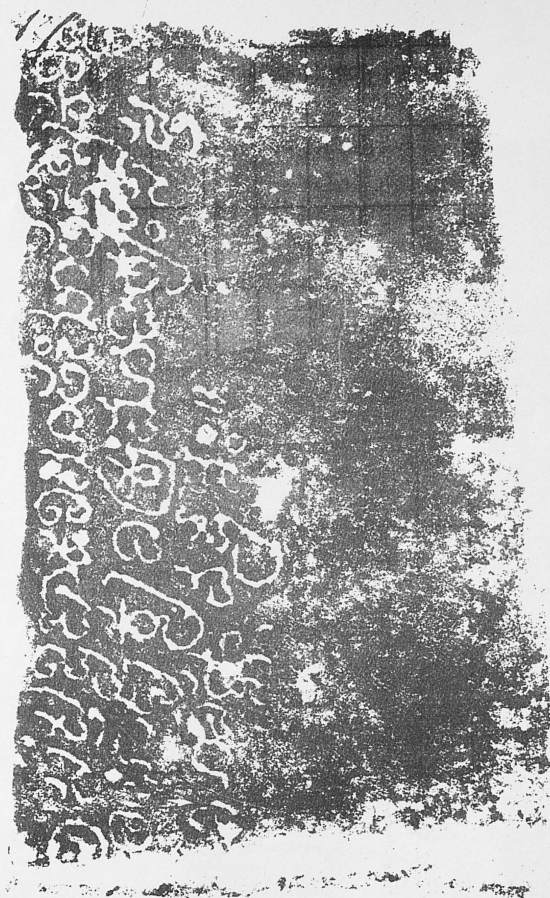
Sl. No.	Locality	Description	Size of Negative
11526	Tiruvīśālūr, Kumbhakonam Taluk, Thanjavur District, Tamil Nadu.	Inscription of Chōḷa king Parāntaka I, Year 41. (<i>AREp</i> , 1907, No. C 23; <i>S.I.I.</i> , Vol. XXIII, No. 23).	Do.
11527	Ajjibal, Sirsi Taluk, North Kanara District, Karnataka.	Sirsi grant of Ravivarman, 35 th year, (plate I), (<i>Ep. Ind.</i> , Vol. XVI plate facing p. 270).	Do.
11528	Do.	Do. (Plate iia), (<i>Ibid.</i>).	Do.
11529	Do.	Do. (Plate iib), (<i>Ibid.</i>).	Do.
11530	Do.	Do. (Plate iiii), (<i>Ibid.</i>).	Do.
11531	National Museum, New Delhi (Findspot : Nāgārjunakoṇḍa, Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh).	The birth of Buddha scene, Ikshvāku period, 2 nd -3 rd century A.D. (<i>The Art of India</i> by C. Sivaramamurthy, fig. no. 74, p. 117).	Do.
11532	Indian Museum, Calcutta (Findspot : Bārhut).	Chandra Yakshi with inscription on red-sand stone from the <i>stūpa</i> . 2 nd century B.C. (<i>Ibid.</i> , fig. no. 77, p. 148).	Do.
11533	Patna Museum, Bihar (Findspot : Dīdarganj).	Chowrie-bearer, Maurya Period, 3 rd century B.C. (<i>Ibid.</i> , fig. No. 94, p. 161).	Do.
11534	Mathura Museum, Mathura Tahsil and District, Uttar Pradesh.	Quatre montants de Balustrade de Bhutesar (<i>A.R.S. Asiatica</i> Vol. XV, <i>La Sculpture de Mathura</i> by J.Ph. Vogel, plate XIX fig. a & b).	Do.
11535	Do.	Do. <i>Ibid.</i> , fig. c and d.	Do.
11536	Do.	Fragments de montants de Balustrade. (<i>Ibid.</i> , plate XXI, fig. b).	Do.

D. – List of Photographs, 1989-90 – *Contd.*

Sl. No.	Locality	Description	Size of Negative
11537	Do.	Image of Yaksha, (<i>Ibid.</i> , Plate XLIV, fig. c).	Do.
11538 to 11539	a) Batanmara (b) & (c) Bārḥūt.	Pillar reliefs with inscription, early 1 st century B.C. (<i>The Art of India</i> , by Henrich Vimmes, plate 33, fig. a, b and c).	Do.
11540	Bārḥūt.	Pillar reliefs from <i>stūpa</i> . (<i>Ibid.</i> , Plate 34, fig. a and b).	Do.
11541	Do.	Do. (<i>Ibid.</i> , Plate 35, fig. a and b).	Do.
11542	Parkham, Mathura Tahsil and District, Uttar Pradesh.	Inscribed Yaksha statue (<i>Maurya and Suiga Arts</i> by Nihar Ranjan Ray, fig. no. 26).	Do.
11543	Indian Museum, Calcutta. (Findspot : Bārḥūt).	Śirimādēvata relief with inscription (<i>Mauryan and Post – Mauryan Art</i> by Nihar Ranjan Ray, fig. no. 24).	Do.
11544	Mūḍigere, Tarikere Taluk, Chikkamagalur District, Karnataka.	Plates of Viṣṇuvarmma, year 9 (plate Ib) (<i>Corpus of Kadamba Inscriptions</i> , Vol. I, by B.R. Gopal, pp. 132 ff., no. 36).	Do.
11545	Do.	Do. (plate IIa) (<i>Ibid.</i>).	Do.
11546	Do.	Do. (plate IIb) (<i>Ibid.</i>).	Do.
11547	Do.	Do. (plate IIIa) (<i>Ibid.</i>).	Do.
11548	Do.	Plates of Śimḥavarman, year 5 (plate Ib) (<i>Ibid.</i> , pp. 139 ff., No. 38).	Do.
11549	Do.	Do. (plate IIa) (<i>Ibid.</i>).	Do.
11550	Do.	Do. (plate IIb) (<i>Ibid.</i>).	Do.

D. – List of Photographs, 1989-90 – *Concl'd.*

Sl. No.	Locality	Description	Size of Negative
11551	Do.	Do. (plate IIIa) (<i>Ibid.</i>).	Do.
11552	Do.	Do. (plate IIIb) (<i>Ibid.</i>).	Do.
11553	Do.	Do. (plate IVa) (<i>Ibid.</i>).	Do.
11554	Do.	Do. (plate IVb) (<i>Ibid.</i>).	Do.
11555	Viśāpur, Pune District, Maharashtra.	Inscription on a cistern mentioning Viṇhudatasa, (<i>JESI</i> , Vol. XVI, pp. 103 ff., No. 2).	Do.
11556	Do.	Inscription on a cistern mentioning Gota[mipu], (<i>Ibid.</i> , No. 3).	Do.
11557 to 11566	Achchāpuram, Shiyali Taluk, Thanjavur District, Tamil Nadu.	Inscription of Chōḷa king Rājarājadēva, Year 16+1 (I to X parts), (<i>AREp</i> , 1918, Nos. B 526-27).	Square
11567	Paḍavēḍu, Polār Taluk, North Arcot District, Tamil Nadu.	Inscription of Vijayanagara King Narasingarāya, Left half, (<i>Ibid.</i> , 1940-41, No. B 44).	2B
11568	Do.	Do. Right half, (<i>Ibid.</i>).	Do.
11569	Mysore, Mysore Taluk and District, Karnataka.	Inscription stating the <i>varṁśāvali</i> of Mummaḍi Kṛishṇarāja Oḍeyar.	Quarter

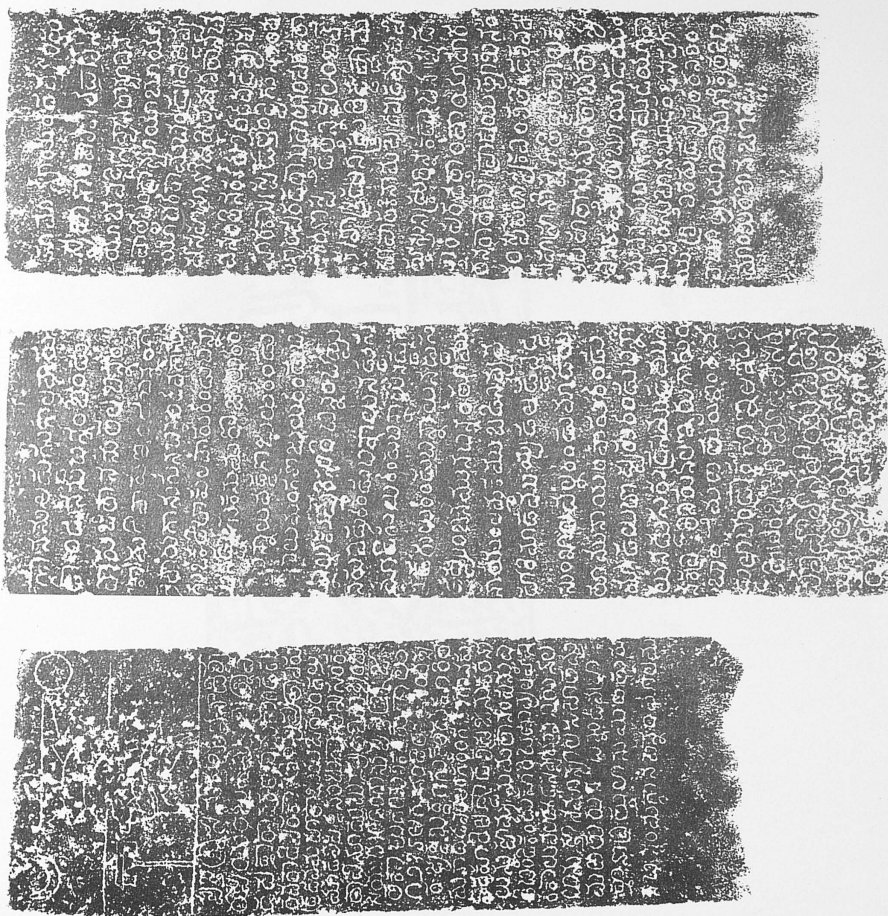


Inscribed Sculpture from Jalasangavi (No. B 87)

1
 2
 3
 4
 5
 6
 7
 8
 9
 10
 11
 12
 13
 14
 15
 16
 17
 18
 19
 20
 21
 22
 23
 24
 25
 26
 27
 28
 29
 30
 31
 32
 33
 34
 35
 36
 37
 38
 39
 40
 41
 42
 43
 44
 45
 46
 47
 48
 49
 50
 51
 52
 53
 54
 55
 56
 57
 58
 59
 60
 61
 62
 63
 64
 65
 66
 67
 68
 69
 70
 71
 72
 73
 74
 75
 76
 77
 78
 79
 80
 81
 82
 83
 84
 85
 86
 87
 88
 89
 90
 91
 92
 93
 94
 95
 96
 97
 98
 99
 100

1
 2
 3
 4
 5
 6
 7
 8
 9
 10
 11
 12
 13
 14
 15
 16
 17
 18
 19
 20
 21
 22
 23
 24
 25
 26
 27
 28
 29
 30
 31
 32
 33
 34
 35
 36
 37
 38
 39
 40
 41
 42
 43
 44
 45
 46
 47
 48
 49
 50
 51
 52
 53
 54
 55
 56
 57
 58
 59
 60
 61
 62
 63
 64
 65
 66
 67
 68
 69
 70
 71
 72
 73
 74
 75
 76
 77
 78
 79
 80
 81
 82
 83
 84
 85
 86
 87
 88
 89
 90
 91
 92
 93
 94
 95
 96
 97
 98
 99
 100

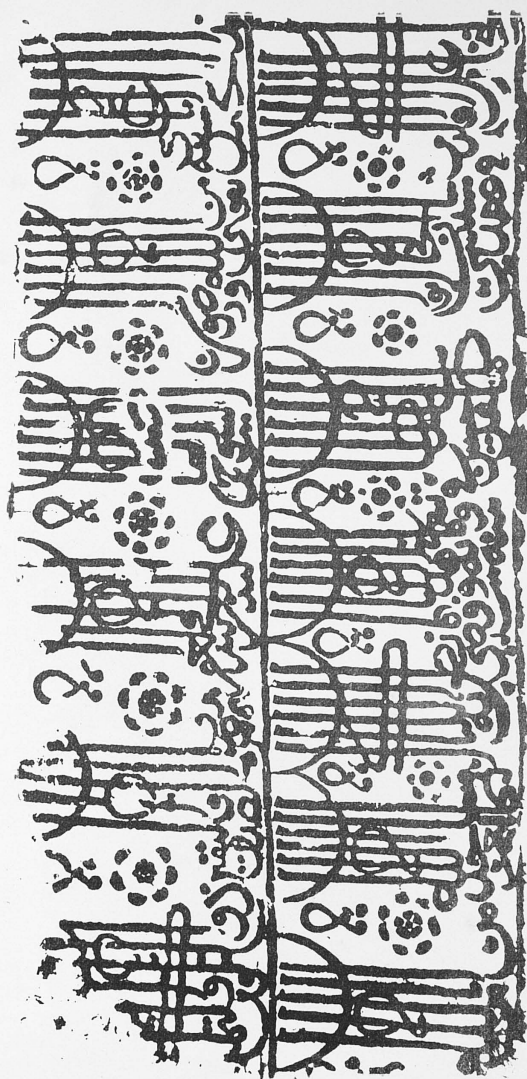
1
 2
 3
 4
 5
 6
 7
 8
 9
 10
 11
 12
 13
 14
 15
 16
 17
 18
 19
 20
 21
 22
 23
 24
 25
 26
 27
 28
 29
 30
 31
 32
 33
 34
 35
 36
 37
 38
 39
 40
 41
 42
 43
 44
 45
 46
 47
 48
 49
 50
 51
 52
 53
 54
 55
 56
 57
 58
 59
 60
 61
 62
 63
 64
 65
 66
 67
 68
 69
 70
 71
 72
 73
 74
 75
 76
 77
 78
 79
 80
 81
 82
 83
 84
 85
 86
 87
 88
 89
 90
 91
 92
 93
 94
 95
 96
 97
 98
 99
 100



Kandukūru Inscription of Kākatya Pratāparudradēva, Śaka 1238 (No. B 5)



Inscription of Mālwa Sultān from Chandēri (No. C 48)



Inscription of Husain Shāh of Bengal, dated A.H. 906 (No. C 121)

N.T.P. SUPPLIED BY THE DEPARTMENT
PRINTED AT GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS, CHENNAI-600 079.